PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,949—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY,
B.L.AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th March,
* CARTHAGE	5198	T. DeHorne	27th "
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. W. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. D. Horne	24th "
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4253	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	4th June.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipped to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 620	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,295	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gottard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

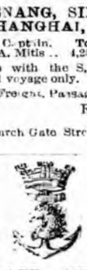
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 16, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

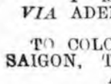
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued, available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied in any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 18th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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—TRUNKS—BAGS—PORTMANTEAUX—
TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.
DECK CHAIRS, DECK SHOES,
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
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REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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	Rs.	a.
POINTS OF THE HORSE.—A Familiar Treatise on Equine Conformation. By Capt. Horace Hayes, F. R. C. V. S. (Late Captain "The Buffs".) 2nd Edition, Revised and Enlarged. This Edition has been thoroughly revised and contains numerous additions, including specially written Chapters on the Breeds of English and Foreign Horses, with over 200 beautiful Illustrations reproduced from Photographs, the larger number of which were taken by the Author and have never before been published	32	0
THIRTEEN YEARS AMONG THE WILD BEASTS OF INDIA.—Their Haunts and habits from personal observation; with an account of the modes of capturing and taming Elephants. By G. P. Sanderson, 6th Edition, with Illustrations reproduced from the Original Drawings	8	0
THE FINAL WAR.—A Story of the Great Betrayal. By Louis Tracy. Illustrated by Ernest F. Sherie	4	8
MODERN POLO.—By E. D. Miller. Edited by M. Horace Hayes. A Practical Guide to the Science of the Game, Training of Ponies, Rules, and Sixty-four Illustrations from Photographs	12	8
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ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A WELL-KNOWN Medical Man in this City writes :—"I have tried St. RAPHAEL WINE in over 300 cases of BUBONIC PLAGUE, and am happy to state that all cases did remarkably well. One of the worst features in Plague cases is Syncope of the heart, and to Combat this, I have used the WINE freely, not only where the pulse-beats improve in force and frequency but THE PERIOD OF CONVALESCENCE WAS GREATLY SHORTENED."

Rs. 2-4 per bottle BEWARE OF IMITATIONS Rs. 26-0 per dozen.

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITON OF 1896.

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KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
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By order of the Board of Public Opinion

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

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FOR SALE.
LADY'S BICYCLE.
NEW HUMBER SAFETY (Breston make) best quality, with Pneumatic Tyres, fitted Tool Case, and Bell. Price Rs. 100.
Apply to LIEUT.-COL. WYLLIE,
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ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.
One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS
To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.
Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.
These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.
TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.
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Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.
Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.
Clock with repeater, action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
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BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.
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GLADSTONE BAGS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAX,
FITTED TIFFIN BASKETS, FLASKS, MUGS,
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HOLD ALLS, PORTABLE CHESS BOARDS,
WINDPROOF CAMP LANTERNS LAMPS,
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BLACK HORSEHIDE FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

IS VERY DURABLE. TAKES SUPERB POLISH, IS EXTREMELY SOFT,
CASH PRICES
OXFORD SHOES
Rs. 13-2.
LACED BOOTS
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BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO:

(FOUNDED 1847.)
HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF THE
POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
All Proposals for with-profit assurances COMPLETED ON OR BEFORE 9TH JANUARY 1897 will be ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BONUS FOR 1896.
Head Office in India :—1A, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.
"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors), Charlton, London, England, or to
LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for "HOLI" (Hindu Holiday).

FOR SALE.

(AS A GOING CONCERN.)

THE BUSINESS of Bootmakers, Saddlers &c., carried on in Secunderabad by the late Mr. A. Goodwin, under the name of

A. GOODWIN AND CO.,

together with the large and Valuable Stock-in-Trade. This business is in a flourishing condition and commands a large market.

Full particulars may be obtained from

A. W. FORBES,
J. R. WEBER,
Executors to the Estate.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY ROMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1897, at 5 P.M., for the official year 1897-98 :—

1. The Collection of Toll Fees.
2. The Collection of the Town, and the Khar Market Fees.
3. Supply of Metal.

Conditions of contracts and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Secretary—Dated this 17th day of March, 1897.

G. GONSALVES, Chairman,
Finance Committee.

THE JOINT ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Bombay Tract and Book society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 5-30 this afternoon, when the reports of the operations of the above Societies during the past year will be submitted. J. MORRIS, Esq. will preside. Speakers :—Rev. D. Mackichan, D. D., Principal of Wilson College, Thos. A. Bailey, Esq. of Poona, and others. The attendance of members and friends is cordially invited.

GUJARAT CUP MEETING, 1897.

THE height of PONIES for the "SALMON CUP" competition will be 13-3, and not 14 hands as stated in Prospectus.

By Order of the Committee,
C. W. WADDINGTON,
Hon. Secy. Gujarat Cup Committee.

Rajkot, 4th March, 1897.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1897, at 4 p.m., for the purposes following, namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly Audited Balance Sheets made up to 30th June, and 31st December, 1896, respectively.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the MEETING by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.,
GOCALDASS MADHOWJI, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on Monday, the 29th day of March, 1897, for works for the improvement of the Road Side Drains in the Khetwadi District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. one thousand five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of Articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th March, 1897.

DISINFECTANTS.

LARGE QUANTITIES of the following now arriving :—

CHLORIDE OF LIME

in Lead-lined Cases of about 4 cwts. each.

CALVERTS' 15 PER CENT. CARBOLIC POWDER

as supplied to the Bombay Municipality in casks of 200 lbs. nett.

CALVERTS' CARBOLIC ACID

in 5-gallon Drums.

Municipalities and others, in purchasing from us, may rely on Genuine Disinfectants being supplied.

Prices on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 38 per doz. qts, and Rs. 20 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 13th March, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. GUY DOBREE LYS ; our former Travelling Canvasser in our Wholesale Spirit, Beer, and Wine Department is NO LONGER in our Service.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING the prisoners of the House of Correction, Byculla, for a period of four months, commencing 1st April, 1897, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 24th instant.

Further particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

C. N. HALL,
Superintendent,
House of Correction.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Banks.

Gold, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Free tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Hyderabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15/), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Rate Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market per cwt. Rs. 3
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"IS THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.*
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL &Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
164, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough : it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation. Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED).

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order.
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce,

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLESTREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent,

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 19 0

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FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,340
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1281
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 16,000	100	100 / 75	10. c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	6 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	320	320	7 pr. ct.	82
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	31-56.	241
National Bank of India	40,000	625	$121	6 pr. c.	90
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 7.	1,15
Albert Gunning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	4
Albert Steam chee	500	1,100	1,100	Rs 50	1,15
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22
Bhawnagar City Press & Manfc Co, Ld	550	550	550	2	275
Bombay Cotton	1,500	125	125	dv Rs12	155
Braulo Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	500	500	1	187
Bpoach City Press Co., Ld	630	300	300	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs15	305
East India	250	1,000	1,000	7	1,00
Gazlion Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs	95
Fort	150	9,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs8	540
Harvey and Sabeathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	350
Hingoil Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khansaum	240	450	450	Rs15	533
Mahuva Press Co. Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct	251
Mishmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	800	800	8	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Mummar M	4,000	250	0	1A	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs40	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	2	475
Sabasethy (Bellary)	500	500	75	2	335
Samson	300	300	300	2	0+
Soal and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	30	2,25
Suresh Woollen Mills	1,200	2,000	750	5	520
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	220
Votaari	...	1,000	10	vd Rs5	1,000
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				(guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. Rs.	...	£ 18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		580
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	5	...	120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Asiatic	1,500	4,100	all	100 Nil	455
Anglo-Indian	1,245				
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	80	1,00
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belfast)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Dhabi	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	600	500	dvd Rs.50	1,475
China Mills Co	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	755
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S ratus	6,000	100	100	2 per ct.	125
Dawangiri Mills	600	200	500	2.	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	590
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	556
Curs mbay Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	510
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	530
Hindustan	970	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	680
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	500	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Immerdal Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.10	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	525
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills	843	1,000	1,000	20	625
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	280
Lord Rep. Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	20	800
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (G. M. burga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,240
Manora	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mayor S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	va
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Oriental Spg Mills Co (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	30
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	615
Sassoon and Alliance	3 000	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	500
Venkateshwar Lakhmishankar C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	600	30	50	1	4
Badhara Pile	8,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	26,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	825	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	69
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	5	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	14,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	98
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	11,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	100	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	3,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	90
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	80	11,063
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	143
Telephone Co.	9,999	201	100	2vd Rs15	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf	"	25-15
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	25-13
Do. do. new	"	25-14
Australia bar Gold	"	25-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-12
Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Discount	"	15-15
Silver 11	"	84-8
Do. 1/4	"	84-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 11-4m., 11-21n. Low water, 4-51m., 4-5-n.

Annual meeting, Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society and Bombay Tract and Book Society, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

Western India Lawn-Tennis championship.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

PARSEE CHARITY.—Tuesday last having been the anniversary of the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, his generous-hearted mother, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, contributed Rs. 2,100 in her late son's name to the Parsee Plague Hospital and the sheds for Parsees at Poona.

BURGLARY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.—Perashram Heeralal, a servant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, locked up his house on the 12th instant and went to Nasik. On his return to Bombay four days after he found that his place had been broken into by the back door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 60, stolen from a locked box, which was also forced open.

DEED ON THE WAY.—Parbuttee, a mendicant woman, aged sixty years, having no fixed place of residence, was, on Tuesday morning, found on the Girgaum Back Road, by one of the Municipal medical officers, suffering from an advanced stage of leprosy. He ordered her removal in an infectious disease van to the lepar asylum, but whilst on her way the woman died. Her corpse was burnt at Worlee.

MUSIC AT THE RACE COURSE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock :—

March.....G I P Ry Vols.....Maffeglani.
Overture...French Comedy.....Ker Bein.
Polonaise...Der Fackelzug.....Faust.
Valse.....Chinese Lanterns.....A Morelli.
Finale.....Rigoletto.....Verdi.
Galop.....Militaire Pleine Carrie.....Bohm.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SALE OF THE BABULLA TANK ICE FACTORY.—The Babulla Tank Ice Factory was again put up for sale by public auction by Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the well-known auctioneers of Medows Street, at the factory premises, yesterday afternoon. There were about thirty purchasers, including Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsees. The starting bid was Rs. 5,000, which gradually mounted by bids of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 25,000, at which amount it was finally knocked down in the name of Mr. Abdul Rahim Moola Goolam Ali Hoozuri.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances connected with the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Sulleman Hussarat, aged fourteen years, who was found dead in a godown containing labour-cart wheels, at Jackeria Street, on the morning of the 12th instant. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held an autopsy on the body of the deceased on the afternoon of the same day, stated that there was a scalp wound, about three inches long on the upper part of the head, exposing the bone. There were also several abrasions over the cheeks and forehead. The skull was not fractured, but the neck was broken. The shoulder blade of the left arm was fractured, while the upper third of the left upper arm was broken a bit, these being injuries to the bone. There were abrasions on the back, thighs the and right hand and over the ribs on the left side and also over the left upper arm. From the *post mortem* appearances and the evidence he had heard, Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to the injuries he had described. He was of opinion that such injuries could have been caused by a fall from a height. He noticed, when he saw the body of the deceased, that there was a cotton pyran under the left arm. Dr. Smith thought it was quite possible that if the deceased fell from a height with the pyran under the arm, it would remain there. The Jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. J. Clark, Abkari Inspector, prosecuted Dhunjibhoy Rustomji, a Parsee, having a shop for wholesale liquor in Meadow Street, on a charge of selling retail liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Clark stated that in consequence of a certain information received by him he began to watch the accused three months ago. On Monday night he marked a rupee in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nash, and handed it to a Mr. Taylor, with instructions to go to the accused's shop, care having been taken to search his pockets before the coin was given. Mr. Clark and Mr. Nash, in the meanwhile got into the Burlington Restaurant, and about ten minutes after went into the accused's shop, which is next door but one. As they entered the shop, the accused, who was standing near the door, followed them, and when Mr. Clark told him that a man was drinking liquor in his shop, he began to make a row. Mr. Taylor at this moment came out with a glass and an open bottle of brandy. Mr. Clark then called Inspector Wilkins of the Bombay Police, and in the presence of the latter the accused produced the marked coin from his pocket. The accused denied the charge, stating that Mr. Taylor paid the marked rupee for a pint of brandy which he purchased from him on Saturday, and that he did not know how the coin entered his shop on the night in question. In fact, the accused alleged when he entered the shop with Mr. Clark, he was astonished to find Mr. Taylor there. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, his Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was perfectly clear that accused did sell liquor by retail to the witness, Taylor, when he had no license to do so. The court therefore convicted him on the charge under section 43. It also appeared to the court that accused permitted liquor to be drunk in his shop, and therefore he was also guilty under section 45 of the Act. On the first count his Worship fined accused Rs.300; or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment; and on the second count Rs. 25 or fifteen days' similar imprisonment. The accused applied for time to enable him to pay the fines. His Worship granted him a week's time at the end of which period, if he failed to pay the fines, the alternative of imprisonment must be enforced.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY; THE 17TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of the country. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds over the country lying to the north of Latitude 24° are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Malegaon, Ajmere and Ahmednagar, and 12 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 1 to 10° in excess of the normal in many places, and the minimum in very large excess at Jacobabad and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Khandwa, Akola, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the lowest 58° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Neemuch and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. A small depression exists to the north of Latitude 23°, and as the weather is unsettled, it will remain more or less cloudy in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 17.

Wednesday :—The barometer has fallen everywhere and over the greater part of the country briskly. Distribution is generally similar to that reported yesterday, readings being low over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain and high on the Bombay coast and in Assam. Winds are also little changed, but a northerly wind is appearing over North-West India and spreading down the west coast and into the central parts of the country. Temperature has been steady over Burma and the Peninsula, but has risen elsewhere, and the mean temperature is excessive except along the Bombay coast and at a few Places in North-East India. The greatest excess has been over the Punjab and Rajputana. A maxima exceeding one hundred as reported from Central Burma, at Jhansi and at many stations in the Deccan, Central Provinces and Gujarat. The highest reading is 103·2 at Akola and Bellary. Slight snow has fallen in Kashmir and light rain in Colombo, but no rain over India. The weather is disturbed in North-West India with cool northerly winds, so that a wave of low temperature will probably cross the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·912
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·5
Dew Point	70·0
Relative humidity of Air	0760
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·4
General Directions of wind	NW., NE., WNW., NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 301

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, Fazulobhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Professor Muller.

PIPES FOR SIDE-DRAINS.

The Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the purchase, from Messrs. Garlick & Co., of 2,880 feet of 4" stoneware half pipes manufactured by Messrs. Burn & Co., at the rate of 3 annas 8 pies per foot, required for ovoiding and repairing side-drains in Gunpowder Road, Dockyard Road, and DeLima Street, which work the Commissioner has sanctioned the immediate execution of as a measure for the suppression of the bubonic plague in the Mazagon district, at a cost of Rs. 7,385, to be debited to the grants for the suppression of the plague.

QUICK-LIME REQUIRED FOR WHITE-WASHING.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase (1) of 1,085 tons quicklime for the Engineer's Department at a cost of Rs. 1,550, and (2) of 12 tons ditto for the Health Department at a cost of Rs. 960. The cost to be debited to the grants for the suppression of the bubonic plague. Also requesting sanction to the purchase of Katni and Surat lime at a rate not exceeding Rs. 30 and Rs. 80 per ton, respectively.

The letter was recorded and the necessary sanction was accorded.

CART SERVICE FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee accorded sanction to the continuance, until the bubonic plague shows signs of abatement, of 75 carts with bullocks and drivers for the Health Department. The cost, Rs. 103 2-0 per day, at Rs. 1-6-0 per cart, or Rs. 3,195-14-0 per month of thirty one days, to be met from the grants sanctioned by the Corporation for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

ALLOWANCE TO AN INSPECTOR.

The Committee gave its sanction to the payment of Rs. 30 per mensem, from 6th February last, as an allowance to Mr. J. J. Pastakis, Inspector, Engineer's Department, on Rs. 75 per mensem plus Rs. 25, conveyance allowance, while performing, in addition to his own duties, the work of taking muster of workmen employed on the construction of segregation huts at Marine Lines, Chowpatti, Sandhi Tank, Tank Bunder, Victoria Gardens, Arthur Road Hospital and Sewri Lazaretto in the mornings and making payments in the evenings. The charge to be debited to the bubonic plague grant.

Mr. Shroff observed that the Inspector must be an ubiquitous officer as he could manage to be present twice a day at all these places. He did not think the Inspector could visit all these places if he used only one horse. But if he did (Mr. Shroff) would have to prosecute him on behalf of the S. P. C. A. for torturing the animal. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. C. Marzban, the Executive Engineer happened to be present at the meeting and explained that the Inspector had only to take muster of the workmen, and make payments in the evening.

The letter was recorded and the necessary sanction was given.

NUMBER OF DEAD BODIES CREMATED AT HAINES ROAD.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner stating, that the dead bodies cremated at the Haines Road cremation ground in each of the ten months from March to December 1896 and those burnt in January and February 1897 were as follows :—March 1896, 50 ; April 1896, 63 ; May 1896, 59 ; June 1896, 35; July 1896, 47 ; August 1896, 64 ; September 1896, 53 ; October 1896, 94 ; November 1896, 68 ; December 1896, 229 ; January 1897, 489 ; February 1897, 611 ; total 1,849.

SEGREGATION IN THE MONSOON.

Mr. Cuffe enquired if the Municipal Commissioner intended to take any steps in regard to the housing of the people who are at present occupying temporary structures in different parts of the town during the monsoon. If the plague was thoroughly conquered before the first storm of monsoon well and good, but supposing it continued to exist as hitherto, what measures would the Municipality adopt to house thousands of people who would be coming to Bombay. Did the Municipality contemplate any step by which some permanent quarters could be constructed ?

The Commissioner remarked it was a difficult question to answer.

Mr. Ibrahim : Would not the plague Committee provide such accomodation ?

The Chairman said that the matter had better be the subject of a notice of motion.

The discussion dropped, Mr. Cuffe promising to give a notice of motion to that effect.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The next item on the agenda was letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000 to provide for the purchase of land for construction of certain new roads in Agripada district ; the amount to be met from the sale proceeds of surplus land taken up thereat as realised from time to time.

Consideration of the question was postponed for a fortnight.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the grant of Rs. 1,562-0-9 from surplus cash balances, to meet the cost of salaries of medical officers appointed in January and February last as Deputy Health Officers as per the Corporation's Resolution No. 8510 of 19th November last.

THE GERMAN PLAGUE MISSION.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary No. 26580, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to Professors Gaffky and Pfeiffer, of the German Plague Mission, being allowed to conduct their work in Dr. Bitter's laboratory in the Councillors' waiting room.

THE NEW FIFTY-LAKH PLAGUE LOAN.

The Committee considered the Commissioner's letter requesting sanction to an application being made to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 50,00,000, to cover expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the suppression of the bubonic plague, under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act.

It was resolved that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation with an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that in view of the large expenditure on account of the bubonic plague it would be necessary to raise a loan to meet such expenditure. As the suppression of plague was quite an Imperial question as a local one, and as the Corporation had already requested Government to give them an assurance that a fair and reasonable portion of the expenditure would be contributed by Government, the Standing Committee were of opinion that the amount of the loan and other details in connection therewith should be settled after the receipt of a reply from Government, and that in the meantime the Corporation be recommended to address Government informing them that the Commissioner had applied for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs and inquiring what would be the grants from Provincial or Imperial exchequers towards the repayment of such loan.

WATER-SUPPLY TO BANDORA SEGREGATION CAMP.

The committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, dated 23rd ultimo, from the President, Bandora Municipality requesting free supply of water to poorer people of Bandora and plague segregation camp thereat.

The Municipal Commissioner, disagreeing from the opinion of the Water and the Executive Engineers in the matter, said that in an interview with Mr. Gilbert, President of the Bandora Municipality, that gentleman had explained that the water was required in the shape of of two or three stand pipes for a large plague segregation camp he was now making. Bandora was virtually part and parcel of Bombay for plague purposes, and it was their duty to assist all measures which strengthened operations against plague.

It was then resolved that the Committee approved of the Commissioner varrying the contract with the Bandora Municipality thereby empower ing the Municipal Commissioner to charge the Bandora Municipality for water which he supplied for the segregation camp and plague hospital at Bandora for a period of 3 months through meter at a raze of one rupee per month per each stand pipe. The number of stand pipes to be limited by the Commissioner.

OFFERING LAND FOR SALE AT CHIMBORE.

The following was referred to the Commissioner for favor of report : Letter to the Secretary, dated 13th instant, from Mr. Ardasir Cursetjee Cama, offering to sell 323 acres and 4 ghuntas of low-lying land owned by him on the south-east corner of Chimbur and Eurla for the deposit of town sweepings thereat.

RE-APPOINTMENTS OF MEMBUR.

The Committee recorded Government Resolution, No. 1380, General Department, dated 12th instant, re:appointing Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and Professor O. V. Muller, members of the Standing Committee.

THE DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting that the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, took over charge of his office on 3rd instant before office hours and was placed in charge of the Markets Gardens and Fire Brigade Departments. On the 8th idem he was placed in charge of the Assessment and Revenue and Refund Audit Departments. On the 15th instant he was placed in charge of the Water Works Department. The Commissioner has also assigned to Mr. DuBoulay the duty of signing cheques on the Municipal fund from the same date.

Mr. Kabraji enquired if the office of the Assistant to the Commissioner would be abolished now as the Deputy was appointed.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the Deputy's appointment was only temporary, and the question raised by Mr. Kabraji could be discussed when it was made permanent.

The Chairman did not think the Commissioner's letter raised that question.

The letter was then forwarded to the Corporation.

A BURST ON THE TANSA LINE.

When the Committee was considering the water statement, Dr. Katrak drew the Commissioner's attention to a burst in the Tansa water main, near Santa Cruz, a large quantity of water being wasted thereby. The water which was thus being wasted could have been better utilized if it was given to the people of that place, who were so much in need of it.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAGAVVA KOM RAGLYA AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in November last, convicted the two accused women of miscarriage, and sentenced the first to rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and the second for two years.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said :—We agree with the Assessors in this case that the charge is not proved. The Joint Session's Judge has suspicions as to the truth of the evidence given by witness 4, but he believes the evidence given by the witnesses 2 and 3, and he convicts both the accused "on it and on a consideration of the confession of accused 1." We have not had the advantage of seeing the witnesses 2 and 3 give their evidence, but a perusal of the depositions satisfies us that it is absolutely unreliable. Witness 2 says he went to sleep in the house of the accused 2. Why he should have gone there to sleep is quite unexplained. He used, he says, to go there to play with the daughter but that girl is dead. He woke up he says when a woman came in and called the accused 2. Though the door was then open he says it was so dark in the house he could not see her face. How he could have seen every detail as he professes to have done after the door was shut is incomprehensible. His account of what took place is, we think, almost physically impossible. He keeps quiet the whole of the time, a very improbable thing indeed for him to have done and then he goes and tells a carpenter named Basapa. He does not know the name of the visitor. He makes the two women leave the house and go into the back yard to have a talk evidently in order to introduce the witness No. 4 ; naturally the women would have had their talk in the house and not gone out to court inspection. It is very difficult to see how he could have been in the house without being observed, apparently these women wished to be seen as well as heard. The witness 3 says he saw a woman go into the house of the accused 2, and because the door was shut about a ghatika after she went in his suspicions were aroused and he watched to see her come out, when she did come out he noticed that she looked wasted and was wiping away tears though she was happy enough when she went in. This witness the next day went and told the same man Basapa. He did not know the name of the visitor, but he says he guessed the village in which she lived from the direction in which she went. The witness 4 says that as it was market day he could not ease himself in the street, so he went to the back of some houses for that purpose. While thus engaged though there was a wall higher than a man between him and the back door of the house of accused 2 he says he saw both the accused come out into the yard and heard their conversation, which was of the most open and compromising character. He too went next day to Basapa. The visit is said to have taken place about 3 or 4 p.m. on Monday. On the Tuesday Basapa says the complaint giving the full name and address of the accused No. 1. This also shows that the complaint was not concocted after the event. The Patel of Kaulkatti (where accused 1 lives) says he went to the house of the accused 1 about 7 p.m. and woke her and her mother up, that the accused 1 was then in labour and was delivered two hours afterwards of a female foetus sticking to which was a stick about three or four inches long, which he wrapped up in a cloth and took of it. "The foetus and stick were, he says, brought to him by the mother of the accused, the last person likely to have preserved and brought to him such a stick. The description given of it shows that it could not have been in the uterus of this woman for over 24 hours. Apparently it is not till 6 p.m. on the next day that this Patel sends the things to the chief constable so that there was ample time in the meanwhile to get up the case. Considering the enmity shown to exist, we think that such a concoction was possible. At any rate we entirely discredit the evidence for the prosecution and we look on the confession which was retracted before the Committing Magistrate with great suspicion. It is worthless as evidence against the accused 2, and we do not believe its truth so as to be able to use it as evidence even against the accused 1. We reverse the convictions and sentences passed against both of the accused and direct their acquittal and discharge from custody.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS PADDY.

THE final forecast of outturn is as under :—The reports received regarding this crop so far as the Government villages of the Presidency are concerned show that the area sown up to the end of January last was 9·21,100 acres ; *i.e.*, 3·3 per cent, and 4·5 per cent. more than the averages of the five and ten years preceding, but 2·8 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1895-96. Compared with the averages, there was a considerable increase almost everywhere except in the Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot and Deccan districts ; but it is difficult to say how far there has really been any increase. As compared with 1895-96, there has been a general falling off except in Ganjám, Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, where there was a fair increase. The increase was generally due to the early rainfall having been good, but in Ganjám the opening of the Rushikulya works accounts for a large increase. The general decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The crop in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and West Coost districts is a good one, in the Carnatic and North Arcot and the two great delta districts to the north it is fair, and on the limited area it occupies in the Deccan districts, of much the same character. In the northern districts it is a poor one and large areas have failed completely. The average yield for the whole Presidency as now reported is put at 10½ annas, and it is calculated that the total area for the year may amount to 6,324,000 acres, or 8 per cent. less than last year, but about an average area. The calculated yield in clear rice works out to 52 1-3 million cwts or 7·1 per cent. less than last year. As the Presidency during the last two official years, for which figures are available, and which were good years, only showed a net average export of about 420,000 cwts. of cleaned rice, there does not appear to be any likelihood of an "exportable surplus."

MADRAS COTTON.

Final forecast of outturn :—The total area sown with cotton in Government villages up to the end of January last amounts to 1,325,100 acres, that is, it is only very slightly below the averages of the five and ten years preceding, and also the area sown in the corresponding period of 1895-96. There has, however, been a large decrease in the distressed districts —Bellary and Anantapur, but this is more than made up for by increases in Kistna, Nellore, Coimbatore and Madura, where the season has been, on the whole, favourable. The crop, on the whole, has done fairly in Kistna, Nellore an Coimbatore, but elsewhere it is indifferent, and has suffered greatly from deficient rainfall. In the Deccan districts, the crop has come to harvest much earlier than usual. In Madura and parts of Tinnevelly, the crop suffered from excessive rain, and in the latter district it is reported to need rain at present. The average yield of the crop is estimated at 9·5 annas—16 annas representing a full average outturn. It is estimated that the total area of this crop for the current year will amount to 1,455,000 acres and may yield 108,000 bales of 400 lb. each—50 lb. per acre representing the standard yield for the Presidency. Last year the estimate prepared on the same data was 138,339 bales. The exports from the principal ports of Madras during 1896 are stated by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to have been 100,800 bales, but a good deal of the crop is known to be still in the country.

MADRAS SUGAR-CANE CROP.

Forecast of outturn :—The total area planted with this crop was 50,400 acres, or only slightly below the averages for previous years, but 5·6 per cent less than the area planted in 1895. The decrease is general, except in the South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly districts, where there has been a slight increase. The decrease is generally attributed to the unfavourable character of much of the past season, but is more probably due to depression in the markets, the season for planting the crop was not unfavourable. The condition of the crop is generally good,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 112 3-16 and 117, respectively. About £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £63. The price of Bar Silver in London further declined ¼d. per oz. to 28 5/8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was a cent cheaper, at 62 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. Braziers' Copper declined 10s. in London yesterday, say to £57·5s. per ton; Yellow Metal being quoted at 5. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 102¼ ex coupon, Monday's rate cum coupon having been 103.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 1,770,000 quarters, or 110,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Gujrat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38 5-8s. per 416 lbs., business done via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, tone of the market firm, and Linseed at 33½s. per 420 lbs., new contract, buyers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre and Dunkirk, market flat.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations having been 3 15-16d. for March-May deliveries, and 3 63-64d. for July-August. Other prices were all unchanged. The market closed firm, Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with a steady feeling, the number of bales offered being 23,000.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; June Futures being a point lower, at 7·10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,900 bales; and the figures to date now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two previous years, respectively:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts..	15,000	14,000	21,000
Two days' do	37,000	30,000	57,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,104,000	4,614,000	7,099,000

A moderate amount of business has been done here to-day in Cotton, and although the official quotations are practically unchanged, dealers are stiff in their demands. Delivery orders against this month's contracts for Broach and Bengals have changed hands at Rs. 190-3, and Rs. 143-4, respectively. There has been a fair enquiry on European account; and the Mills have also been buyers; about 3,800 bales of ready stuff having changed hands.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been firm in tone, all round, to-day with a better enquiry from exporters; but few transactions have transpired, sellers having raised their pretensions. *Linseed* is quoted 3 annas per cwt. higher.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,136 bales.
Wheat	2,484 cwts.
Linseed	705 "
Rapeseed	333 "
Gingellyseed	4,808 "

FREIGHTS.—We have no fresh business to report this evening, the market having been quiet but steady at previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 1/8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a very small enquiry for Bank Paper; and Merchants' Bills were scarce, very little business being reported either way, and the market closed steady at the opening rates, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·59 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and prices for 3½ per Cents has been quoted lower, at 101 3-16 for cash, and 101 3-8 for the coming settlement, 97 nominal, having been named for Threes; but very little business in any position has been reported.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in this market to-day, and we make the following changes in our list this evening:—Manockjee Petit, Rs. 40 higher; Swadeshi, Rs. 15; Framjee Petit and Leopold, Rs. 10 each; Madras United, Rs. 50 lower; Commerical Bank, Rs. 2 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, Interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

Amoor route Interrupted to Khabarowka.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 17th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	11	...	3	43
Teheran	17	2	3 p.m.	..	32
Suez	17	2	59 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 17th March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	17	..	1
" Karachi	..	11	..	2
" Madras	..	15	..	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March, 1897, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	16,508	30	19,539
Or per mile of Railway	21	118	...	139
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	28,461	1,36,720	949	1,66,130
Total for 9 weeks ...	31,461	1,53,229	979	1,85,669
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,430	29,297	84	23,811
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	176	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	37,357	1,38,859	766	2,26,982

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,281
Ditto to date ..... " 41,322

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawapore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897, on 1,672·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,16,000	2,58,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	167	3	239
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,26,628	22,18,265	40,808	31,85,702
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,42,628	24,88,255	44,809	35,85 723
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,76,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	103	157	5	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,345	23,69,406	83,923	44,50,055

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 41,989
Ditto to date ..... " 8,44,356

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AYERST.—March 6, at Indore, C I, the wife of Captain W Ayerst, 20th Bo L, of a son.

GORDON.—March 11, at Lucknow, the wife of Arthur N Gordon, A D S Police, of a son.

MACKINNON.—March 7, at Kandi Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Vincent A Mackinnon, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

THE record of the finances of India is so complicated in character, that in the Comptroller-General's Department, as well as in the office of each provincial Accountant-General, the revenue and expenditure of three years are always being dealt with. The adjustment of the accounts for the expired year is carried on side by side with a revision of estimates for the current one, and the preparation of estimates for the future twelve months. Mr. Cox, the officiating Comptroller and Auditor-General, has issued his appropriation report on the accounts for 1895-96, and, as usual, it has been published only a few days before the annual Budget statement is to be made. However gloomy may be the situation which Sir James Westland may have to unfold to-morrow, there is one respect at least in which the financial history of the year will be satisfactory, and that is, that it began well, better even than was anticipated in the Budget. In the accounts for last year the disbursements charged against revenue are shown to have been seven lakhs less than Sir James Westland then anticipated, while the revenue was nearly half-a-crore to the good, so that the current year started with a balance on the year's working, larger by fifty-seven lakhs than the Finance Minister expected a fortnight before its commencement. As between the original estimates and the revised, the difference is far more striking, the net advance on the receipt side being nearly two and a-half crores to the good. This improvement is mainly due to the rise in exchange, which was estimated at 13·09d., as against the 13·638d. obtained. To this cause, a direct improvement of no less than 113 lakhs is attributable, while indirectly, by improving trade, it helped to swell the volume of receipts. Financially speaking 1895-96 began badly and ended well; the year now closing began well but in consequence of the two great calamities which now afflict the country it will end with a serious deficit.

The presentation of the Budget for 1895-96 corresponded with a decision to embark upon the Chitral expedition—a decision which, it may be remarked, would not have been arrived at had the movements made on the political chess board across the Hindu Kush taken place now instead of then. With famine and plague in the land, Government would not have embarked upon a campaign, one of the main purposes of which was undoubtedly to have an army mobilisation upon a large scale. The expedition cost 162 lakhs, and involved an annual expenditure for the occupation of Chitral of 8½ lakhs. The rise in exchange and improvement in revenues generally, however, enabled Government not only to meet this outlay from current revenue, but also to restore two-thirds of the suspended Famine Grant; to refund to the local Governments the special contributions aggregating to 40½ lakhs taken from them, when exchange was at its worst; and also to remit, in response to the clamour of Manchester, half-a-crore of revenue derivable from the cotton duties. After all this, the year closed with a surplus of 153 lakhs, being 58 lakhs better than Sir James Westland's estimate, made in its closing month—a variation which shows how difficult it is in India to give a close estimate even of revenue and expenditure that has already taken place. To the large improvement of 177 lakhs in the principal heads of revenue, Opium contributed no less than 95 lakhs, more of this being due to savings in the estimated expenditure than to enhanced receipts. The improvement occurred mainly in connection with the Bengal crops, as owing to the depressed state of trade there was a considerable falling off in the pass fees on Malwa opium. The next largest improvement was obtained from Customs, the great increase in the imports of kerosine oil and liquors, and in exports of rice, more than compensating for the fall in the amount of duty that cotton goods and yarns were expected to yield. Excise showed a very good advance, this being due in Bombay and Madras to the higher prices obtained at the re-sale of lapsed licenses and increased sales of county spirit. The development in the Salt revenue is attributed by Mr. Cox chiefly to the high price of Government securities having stimulated cash in lieu of credit sales. Stamps and Forest receipts showed between them a net advance of 20 lakhs, as compared with the estimate. The better results under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint are put down partly to normal expansion, and partly to the large increase in State telegrams and in postal messages brought about by the Chitral expedition. The same event helped to swell the Railway Revenue Account, which was also assisted by the exceptionally heavy pilgrim traffic of the year, and by active trade in cotton, coal, wheat, and rice. In almost every principal head we have mentioned, the Budget estimates for the expiring year, instead of being exceeded, will be greatly diminished. For obvious reasons the two years will reveal remarkable contrasts.

In Land Revenue—the sheet anchor of Indian Finance—the collections fell short of the estimates by 17 lakhs. This was due chiefly to suspensions and remissions in the North West, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, rendered necessary by bad agricultural seasons. The nominal budget estimate for famine relief of half-a-lakh of rupees was exceeded by Rs. 1,30,000, the outlay being incurred in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Owing to financial pressure, no provision was made in the estimates for expenditure on the construction of protective railways, but fifty-three lakhs were spent thereon. There was in addition an outlay of 338 lakhs on State railways, which were developed during the year, according to the programme to which Lord Elgin is committed, while on new irrigation works ninety lakhs were expended. A good part of the cost of the Chitral campaign was counterbalanced by savings in ordinary Army expenditure, that in the Commissariat branch being due to a fall in the prices of articles of food for men and animals. Savings were also caused by the cancellation of the orders for certain supplies of cordite and by smaller payments to the War Office. The total cost of the Army to the country was twenty-five crores and forty lakhs, three crores of this amount being in respect to charges in England, of which 18 lakhs only were for effective services. An examination of the appropriation account, as a whole, shows that, so far as was possible in the working of the complicated machinery of Government, efforts were made to curtail expenditure that could be dispensed with. This is a policy which should be resolutely pursued at the present time, in view of the additions to Imperial indebtedness that the famine and plague will necessitate. The obligations of the country are increasing to such an extent that the adjustment of the financial relations between England and India, upon lines more equitable than those now adopted, is a pressing need. Is it too much to hope that the coming year will not close without seeing some result in that direction from the labours of the Commission on Indian Expenditure?

Now that we are at last to set about putting an end to the insane practice of daily depositing two thousand cart-loads of city garbage on the Flats, it is worth while to inquire what can be done to disinfect the huge mass of putrescent matter that has been accumulated there in the course of twenty years. We have an example of what can be done to purify such foulness in the disinfecting and sweetening of Riker's Island in New York Harbour, referred to by an "Anglo-Indian," whose interesting and suggestive letter we published in our issue of the 12th instant. The *Electrical Engineer* gives a graphic account of the "reclamation" of one of the outermost islands or clumps of rock in the East River, New York Harbour, by the deposit thereon of some eight thousand tons of city garbage a day for two years, of the resulting nuisance which fouled the air for three miles round, and of the effectual remedy applied with American resolution and thoroughness when it became wholly intolerable. The delectable Island was purchased by the Municipality in 1894 as a dumping ground to save the expense and avoid the danger of carrying the town refuse out into the Atlantic winter and summer. The Island is small, only 137 acres in extent, but at the southern end of it a strong crib work of piles and broken stone was constructed enclosing a vast area to be recovered from the sea by the deposit of garbage. The Street Cleaning Department commenced operations in midwinter, and by the middle of summer one million tons of city refuse of all kinds had been deposited inside the crib. Ashes were thirty per cent. of the whole; street sweepings gave twenty per cent.; kitchen refuse the same; wood ten per cent. During winter the people at Port Morris three-quarters of a mile to the north-east, and the passengers in steamers going up and down did not notice anything unusual. But by May and June "the whole mass was in a condition that might well be called infernal; fermentation went so far that at many points smoke curled up, and an egg could be cooked anywhere a few inches below the surface. The stench was awful; it was nauseating three miles away on the open waters of the Sound; while residents at College Point and elsewhere became loud in their outcry." The deposit of garbage had to be stopped.

Mr. A. Woolf, an electorial engineer, thereupon undertook to disinfect the whole mass of seething foulness by a special application of electrolized sea-water; and disinfect future deposits, so as to enable the Riker's Island to fulfil the purpose for which the Municipality had acquired it. The offer was accepted, and on the 29th June 1895 Mr. Woolf ran alongside the crib a barge containing the necessary plant to deliver 4,000 gallons an hour of electrozone sea-water acted upon by electricity. So powerful is this agent, that the thick and noxious waters adjacent to the crib were taken into the tanks, deodorised, and poured out on the indescribably foul smoking and fermenting mass, thirty acres in extent and ten to twelve feet high, that had to be purified. When visited a month later in the hot July, with the thermometer over 90°, no odour was perceptible until within one or two hundred feet of the mass where the lower strata of the mass to which the disinfecting liquid had not yet penetrated, yielded a disagreeable odour. But once on the Island the smell was not at all pungent. The electrozone was played over the surface in six or seven streams from hoses like those used by the Fire Brigade. The surface was thoroughly disinfected to a depth of two or three feet. To get at the lower strata, pits were dug and the liquid poured in. Four thousand gallons an hour were deposited continuously night and day—dealing death to every foul germ, gas, and odour. The disinfected garbage looked as if it had been touched by a light white frost; the putridity was replaced by an earthy odour; effects produced by the abundant creation of ozone. Enough vegetables are now grown on the disinfected area to supply the wants of the city hospitals and asylums. If is claimed for electrozone that its effects are more lasting than the products of the Hermite system; it disintegrates and liberates the hypochlorites—separated from the sea-water by electric action—only on contact with organic matter, differing from other disinfectants which coagulate, but does not disintegrate and kill the bacteria. Electrozone destroys germs absolutely, while bacteriologists have long been aware, that even carbolic acid and bi-chloride of mercury are not true disinfectants, bacilli surviving even long emmersion in either of them. Mr. E. W. Martin, Chemist to the Health Department of New York, having described the chemical action of electrozone, adds: "The solution in question will prove an absolute disinfectant to organic matter, either of animal or vegetable origin." The President of the New York Board of Health holds that it is the best practical disinfectant in the world, and that its use will become universal owing to its efficiency, cheapness, and absolute safety. "Anglo-Indian," who had seen it in use at Riker's Island and elsewhere, is satisfied that at a cost of £10,000 the London Elecotrozone Corporation would stamp out the plague in Bombay in a month. Such an achievement would be cheap at double the money. We commend the powerful agency that disinfected Riker's Island to the attention of the Plague Committee.

DESPITE the progress of Uganda, and the temptations of the Cape, New Zealand seems to be most attractive to the energetic, who may settle there comfortably, and with fair prospects of early prosperity. Year by year the Government prepares a hand-book of information for intending emigrants, which shows the efforts it is making for the encouragement of young and industrious persons who may contemplate striking out a line for themselves in the world. Under the powers of the "Land for Settlements Act" the Government took over large tracts of land, and cut it up in farms of not more than 320 acres each. Where absentee owners refused to sell, Government took it over compulsorily at their own valuation, and the consequence is there are now spacious arable farms and extensive garden-plots, which the settler may turn to money according to his own skill and industry. Up to 31st March last, close on ninety-thousand acres had been thus acquired, and the greatest care is taken to keep unprincipled speculators from obtaining any portions of these. Of 397 selectors, only twelve forfeited their claims. In the new districts Government assists in the clearance of the scrub, in providing seed and house-building, since many fresh settlers have not the means to do all this by themselves. The climate is perhaps the healthiest in the world, the death-rate, at all events, being lower than any European country or other Australasian colony. The year-book has been prepared under the direction of the Premier of New Zealand, the Hon. R. J. Seddo, and is obtainable from the Government Printer, at Wellington.

CAPTAIN LANCELOT CHARLES KOE, who was severely wounded in the attack on Benin, is, it seems, the gallant soldier whom we knew in India some time ago as A.-D.-C. to General Æneas Perkins. With the Royal Irish Regiment, to which he belonged for twelve years prior to 1894, he served in the Nile expedition, receiving the Egyptian medal and clasp and bronze star. Then he served in India with the Black Mountain Expedition in 1888. Resigning his commission while Captain of the Royal Irish he entered the Colonial forces and saw service with the Brass River expedition last year, for which he received the African medal and clasp. When the Benin massacre occurred he was on leave in England, but at once returned to his corps in the Niger Coast Protectorate. Captain Boisragon, who escaped the massacre at Benin, is another officer with a similar record. He too left the Imperial service for that of the Niger Protectorate, and though neither name now appears in the Army List, they are just as good soldiers of the Queen as those who serve in the Queen's Own or the King's Royals.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired, at 2 p. m., to-day, to announce the departure from Bombay, of the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Right Hon'ble Arnold Morley leaves Bombay, to-day, for Sidney, by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Mirzapore, which sails, to-day, with the China and Australian mails.

DURING the ensuing vacation of the High Court, from the 5th April to 6th June, both days inclusive, emergent business on the Appellate Side will be disposed of on the 22nd April, and the 6th and 20th May. The Insolvency Court will sit on 7th and 21st April, 5th and 19th May, and 2nd June during the vacation

THERE are to be several changes among the officers of the Bombay High Court at an early date. Mr. J. W. Orr, the Prothonotary, proceeds on six months' leave to Europe in the beginning of May next, when Mr. L. N. Banajee will be appointed to act for Mr. Orr; Mr. Limpe's place as chief assistant being taken up by Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law. Mr. G. H. Farran, the Commissioner, being also about to proceed on six months' leave to Europe, Mr. A. K. Oliver will act for him; while Mr. Kerr Anderson will act for Mr. Oliver as Assistant Commissioner. Mr. C. W. De Gama will be appointed to act as Senior Judge's clerk in place of Mr. Fred. H. Brito, who has obtained three months' leave. Mr. De Gama will also perform the duties of Clerk to the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, his duties being taken up by Mr. Mahomed Banker Lookmanjee, B. A.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—It is an open secret that since Lord Wenlock's departure and Sir Arthur Havelock's advent things have not gone smoothly in the Council of Fort St. George, and according to credible reports which now reach us, the tension has become so strained that the Governor has advised the Secretary of State by telegraph that he cannot work in harmony with the Second in Council, the Hon. Mr. Bliss. That difficulties of this kind would not improbably arise was foreseen when the balance in the Council was destroyed by the Act of 1893, in virtue of which the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army ceased to have a seat in the Council, and the number of members was reduced from four to three. In his *Indian Polity* Sir George Chesney pointed out that whereas formerly the Governor might usually count on the vote of the Commander-in-Chief in cases where his two civilian colleagues were opposed to him, when the Council being equally divided he had the casting vote, he would now be liable to be outvoted. Lord Wenlock avoided the difficulty by submitting docilely to the guidance of the Second in Council: as the local wits put it, 'where ignorance was Bliss 'twas folly to be wise:' but Sir Arthur Havelock is apparently unable to acknowledge the all sufficiency of the maxim which has undoubtedly governed Madras administration for some years back, and the result is something very like a deadlock. When the irresistible force impinges on the immoveable peg, it is proverbially difficulty to predict the result; but in the present instance we should be inclined to back the force."

IF the past week has not been one of "linked sweetness," writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, it has certainly been "long drawn out." First we have had a portentiously long report from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, extending to forty-six pages, then an extremely long letter from the Government of Bengal to the Calcutta Bumbles, extending over twelve printed pages of foolscap, and recently we had a very long address from the President of the Chamber of Commerce, which occupied three-quarters of an hour in its delivery. The pith of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's letter to the offending bumbles may be summed up in the following paragra

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRENCH MARINES ORDERED TO CRETE.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

France is sending six hundred Marines to Crete.

PROBABLE DESPATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS TO CRETE.

It is currently stated that six hundred men of the Seaforth Highlanders, at present stationed at Malta, have been ordered to Crete.

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

The blockade of Crete has virtually begun.

FURTHER BLOCKADE MEASURES CONTEMPLATED.

If Greece remains obstinate the Foreign squadrons will blockade the Piræus, and seize the telegraph station at Syra, and probably blockade Volo.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL HELP FOR CRETE.

Lord Salisbury has suggested that each of the Powers should contribute ten thousand pounds sterling, in order to start an autonomous *regime* in Crete.

This and other points are now under discussion.

MASSACRE OF MUSSALMANS AT SITIA.

The Italian Consulate confirms the news that the Cretan insurgents had massacred nine hundred and sixty Mussalmans in the villages round Sitia.

MORE GREEK TROOPS LEAVING FOR THE FRONTIER.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

ATHENS, MARCH 16.

Five thousand troops left here to-day for the Turco-Greek frontier amid the frantic enthusiasm of the populace.

FURTHER DESPATCH OF GREEK TROOPS TO THE FRONTIER.

MARCH 17.

All the Greek troops, with the exception of the Regiment of the Crown Prince, have now gone to the frontier.

WAR BELIEVED INEVITABLE.

The conviction prevails in Athens that war is now inevitable.

GREEK TACTICS IN CRETE.

The Greek troops in Crete have been ordered to occupy Spakia, which is the most inaccessible district in the Island, and there await events.

MUSSALMANS PILLAGING THE CHRISTIANS.

The Mussalmans at Canea, Candia, and Retimo are pillaging Christian property, but the authorities are quite apathetic.

THE VENICE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Sanitary Convention will be signed at Venice on the 19th instant.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 17.

There were 28 new cases and 13 deaths in the city, to-day. Seventeen were sent to the Plague Hospital; eleven died. The total mortality for the day is 37.

Assistant Surgeon Brooks has been deputed by the Government to inspect and examine the passengers on the Railways.

The military operations were resumed again to-day, and took to new peths, namely, the Ganj, Vetal, Raviwar, and Budhwar peths. The shops, which were closed in the Moti Chowks and Budhwar Peith, were opened by owners, who were ready to submit to inspection by the search-parties. The inhabitants are pleased with the way the military are carrying out the measures for stamping the disease, and no hindrance of any sort has yet been found. In the Ganj Peith dead rats were found in the grain stores, and were instantly burnt.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 112 3-16

3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102½ex.

5% per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63

Bar Silver 28 5-8

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

Orient line mail steamer Oruba, from Australia, H. M., S. Endymion, from Aden, and Minerva, from Portsmouth, arrived.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi (extra), arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, which sailed, from Bombay, on the 1st instant, arrived at Trieste, on the morning of the 16th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 16

10 p.m. ... 76·5

WEDNESDAY.—MARCH 17.

6 a.m. ... 73·2
12 a.m. ... 78·6
2 p.m. ... 83·2
4 p.m. ... 82·4

DR. STIRLING, of the Adelaide Museum, has lately brought to England the bones of an extinct bird new to science which has received the name of Genyornis. He exhibited these very interesting specimens at the last meeting of the Zoological Society, and made a few remarks concerning the finding of them in Lake Callanbolla, formerly known as Lake Mulligan, in South Australia. He explained that the lakes which one sees so abundantly marked in the map are nothing more or less than dry clay and salt pans, evidently very uncomfortable to camp near. The bones of this extinct species are found there in great numbers, but owing to the action of salt and water, which is found a very little way below the surface, the remains are very brittle and difficult to deal with. The circumstance of so many being found in this one lake bed is probably due to the birds having been driven there *en masse* in a time of great drought in search of water, for on the surface there could be traced the outlines of skeletons lying as they died, probably bogged, and too weak to struggle further in search of water. The feature that strikes the ornithologist in these bones is the shortness of the phalanges, clearly showing that the suggestion which has been made as to the Genyornis being a marsh bird is untenable, for such a heavy bird would have needed very long toes to tread on marshy ground. In all probability the public will in a short time be enable to view some of these interesting finds in our National Museum. The discovery is by no means developed yet, and we hope that Dr. Stirling and his confreres will soon give us some more interesting details.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE second section of the Khagan Valley road from Dawan Bela to the Babusar Pass, is to be taken in hand so that it may be fit for mule traffic. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,53,000 exclusive of Departmental charges, and the work will be done by the P. W. D. in the Punjab. This will ensure good communication with Chilas Fort on the Indus, as the road on the far side of the Babusar is also being improved. When this route has been opened out a further reduction in the number of Kashmir Imperial service troops within the limits of the Gilgit Agency will be possible. The expenditure, therefore, may be considered a measure of economy, as the heavy annual charges for provisioning the garrison will be considerably reduced. The Khagan Valley route was extensively used by native traders last summer, and more traffic is now certain to be attracted to it.

CAPTAIN WOODYATT, 3rd Gurkhas, will act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Headquarters, Bengal Command, when Major C. E. Johnson proceeds on leave.

A CASE has occurred in which an old woman of 75 years committed suicide by throwing herself down a well rather than display her poverty by applying for relief from starvation.

THE North-Western Railway returns for the week ended February 21st show a decrease of Rs. 5,883 over the corresponding week of last year, the total earnings for the seven days being Rs. 169,120. The total decrease for the year amounts to Rs. 55,91,298.

MAJOR-GENERAL CORRIE BIRD, Commanding the Oudh District, left Lucknow for the Punjab on Sunday to assume command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

THE Diamond Jubilee Celebration Committee at Singapore has decided to spend dols. 1,500 on lanterns and decorative appliances from Japan, and dols. 2,000 have been set apart for fireworks from Batavia. The Municipal Commissioners have decided upon presenting the Diamond Jubilee Committee with the remainder of their fire alarm rockets.

THE Government of India's review of the N.-W. P. irrigation report for 1895-96 is so colourless—being a mere enumeration of the returns furnished by the local Government—that it will scarcely attract public attention. The only point worth notice is that the rabi area irrigated was over 1¼ million acres, or nearly double that of the preceding year. The revenue fell off by sixteen lakhs, as the collections for rabi irrigation always take place in the year following the actual harvest.

THE annual fair of Nurpur, held in the Rawalpindi district, has within the period of the last ten years been the source of severe outbreaks of cholera on three occasions. In view of this, of the general scarcity at present prevailing, the deficiency of the usual water-supply and a not impossible danger from the bubonic plague, it has been decided to prohibit the fair in the interests of the general community and of the Rawalpindi garrison, which is only a few miles from the place of the fair. Many men belonging to the native troops in garrison attend the fair.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out at Mandalay, at noon on Saturday causing immense loss of property, the scene of the conflagration being in the quarter where some of the wealthiest merchants live and have their store houses. The damage is estimated at between forty and fifty lakhs. A thousand to fifteen hundred houses were burnt and a few lives were lost. The whole town had a narrow escape. Thousands of people are rendered homeless by the fire.

IT is notified in the last Punjab "Government Gazette" that the services of the Rev. A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Kirk of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India. The Government holds that there is no warrant for the head of the Kirk being stationed elsewhere than at St. Andrews, Calcutta. Mr. Ferrier had chosen Sabathu as a summer hill station for himself and his bride, and it seems hard that the head of the Kirk in India who can give a Chaplain or an Assistant Chaplain a hill station cannot give himself one.

THE weekly crop report shows that there are now 3,133,000 persons on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous assistance. This total shows a decrease of some 83,000 persons over the last return, and is mainly due to the fact that a decrease of some 103,000 persons is reported from the North-West Provinces. Bengal, on the other hand, points to an increase of 44,000, and Rajputana to one of nearly 10,000. The decrease in the North-West Provinces is said to be due to the commencement of the harvest, which gives congenial field employment, and probably the same reason accounts for a decrease of 17,000 in Central India, 15,000 in the Central Provinces and 9,000 in the Punjab. Fodder and pasturage are still very scarce in many parts, especially so in some Punjab districts.

COLONEL. IAN HAMILTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Army Headquarters, has been granted eight months' leave. Colonel Ridgeway, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will officiate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PESTON, 7th Bombay Infantry, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, Bombay Command, during Colonel O'Moore Creagh's absence on leave.

MAJOR HAUGHTON, 2nd Madras Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, in place of Colonel Ranking, resigned. Captain Mathews, 2nd Madras Lancers, is confirmed as D. A. A. G, *vice* Major Haughton.

THE subscriptions to the Madras branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund now amount to Rs. 1,00,830. The Madras executive committee, on further reports and estimates received showing the requirements under various heads in the 20,000 square miles of affected area with a population of four millions, now put their minimum requirements at 12 lakhs, instead of 5¼ lakhs.

COLONEL MOORE, President of the Madras Municipality, has invited the chief titular representatives of the various communities and principal bodies in the Presidency town to join in an informal conference to discuss at an early date the question of the despatch of a congratulatory address to the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the forthcoming commemoration ceremonies. The conference will include, besides himself, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Association, and the Preridents of the Mahajana Sabha, the Central Mahomedan, the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian, and the Native Christian Associations.

THE Municipal Council of Bezwada in its Budget for the coming year has raised the percentage in taxing houses from 5 to 6¼ per cent. Mr. A. R. Cumming, in forwarding the Budget to the Collector of the District, remarks:—"It is, I think, to be regretted that the Council did not raise the percentage in taxing houses to 7¼. It will be seen that there is a fall in the estimated receipts from the tax on arts. The prosperity of Bezwada is certainly not on the wane, and there is no reason for this fall; but the receipts under this head must continue to be a very variable quantity so long as Councillors look more to their own popularity than to the public good, and appeals against the tax are to all intents and purposes disposed of outside the Council Chamber.

A MEETING of the Negapatam Relief Fund Committee was held in the Audit Rooms of the South Indian Railway, on Friday last, when it was resolved that the statement of accounts presented be accepted; that a list be drawn up of families still requiring relief, with a view to determining what steps can be taken to help them to obtain work elsewhere; that the hearty thanks of the meeting are due to the members of the Committee for the able way in which they had discharged their arduous task. The amount collected was Rs. 1,140 and the whole of this has been expended with the exception of Re. 1-0-6. Relief was afforded to 121 families, viz. 67 Roman Catholics, 50 Church of England, 2 Wesleyan, and 2 Lutheran.

THE following telegram was despatched by the Madras Government to the Government of India on the 27th ultimo:—"Madras Chamber of Commerce and Trades" Association consulted are unanimous in protesting against measures suggested by Bombay Chamber of Commerce being applied to vessels proceeding from Madras and other clean Indian ports. Madras Chamber considers proposed restrictions unwarrantable in case of vessels from such ports and calculated to hamper very seriously if they do not paralyse whole export trade of India. The Chamber is divided even as to expediency of their application to Bombay and infected ports. This Government most strongly endorses mercantile opinion here, and earnestly trusts that if negotiations are opened on lines proposed by Bombay Chamber nothing will be said or done which may be seized on by Continental Powers of Europe as an admission that all Indian ports are in same infected category."

IF the correspondence between the Government and the Calcutta Municipality is to be of this inordinate length, adds the same correspondent, I am afraid that all interest in the matter will come to an end. Every one I meet says that it is an excellent letter, but no one seems to have read it through. The report of the Chamber of Commerce is a somewhat dreary document. When the committee are not engaged in praising one another they seem to have devoted themselves to a series of inconsequentialities. In the very long speech which he inflicted upon its members on Friday last the President of the Chamber returned to his old attack upon the Government of India in respect of their railway policy. First he suggested that the Government should pay the interest upon the Kidderpore Docks, amounting to some 14 lakhs of rupees, next he suggested that the Government should forego all profit upon their railways, and that the surplus on the railways in Bengal, which in 1894 amounted to 159 lakhs, should be devoted to reducing the cost of carriage. Now, if the Government are to give up 173 lakhs of revenue in this manner, they will have to raise it in some other form; what this form should be, Mr. Playfair did not venture to suggest, and his criticism therefore is of what I should call a singularly valueless character. He plaintively remarked that the Government of India had not replied to their letter of the 7th of September last upon railways; presumably the Government considered it was not worth replying to. I trust that the new committee of the Chamber of Commerce will devote themselves to matters which fall within their province, and if they do this, and address the Government upon those subjects, I have no doubt they will always receive the attention which they deserve.

MR. I. ZANGWILL will lecture at Jeruselem on Easter Day. Will there be any posters up on the venerable walls of that Holy City? What think ye of that ye sensitive people who resent the railway line to Zion, and look upon the presence there of the sandwich-eating cheap tripper as an obscenity? Mr. Zangwill has just started on his Eastern trip. He is gone in search of antiquarian truth and local colour for his "Dreamers of the Ghetto," a book which, Mr. Heinemann tells us, "cannot be ready before the autumn, if then." The destiny of some of Mr. Zangwill's books shows what capriciously good-natured fellows the Russian censors are. The censors who lately prohibited certain eminent French bards, effusively flattering verses on the Czar's visit to Paris, have admitted unexburgated editions of "Children of the Ghetto," in Russian and in Hebrew. The same work has been translated into many Continental languages, besides Russian. Though not so persistently bepuffed as many of his fellow craftsmen have been, and are, Mr. Zangwill rejoices in a large and thriving market. His "Master," published the spring before last, has passed its twentieth thousand.

"DREAMERS of the Ghetto" is a pathetically suggestive title. People will be curious to see what Mr. Zangwill makes of it. At a place four hundred miles from Pekin there are to this day (or there were thirty years ago) the remnants of a Jewish settlement. Dr. William Martin, the American ex missionary and ex-President of the Tungwen College at Pekin, once paid the Jews of Kai-fung-tu a visit. Even their dreams they had well nigh forgotton. They questioned their visitor about the fate of the Holy City. They remembered the Feasts of Tabernacles and Unleavened Bread. Their last Rabbi died some time about the beginning of the forties. He was the last who knew the ancient speech. But this little community of dreamers kept their copy of the Law, which, says Dr Martin, they hung up in the market place, on the chance that some day there might pass by some learned wanderer of the chosen race who could read it. Among the heathen Chinese the community had almost lost its identity. One of its members had become a Buddhist priest—one of the worst, silliest, and lowest types of dreamer. There are other race-dreamers in the world besides the Jews. Are there left no tiny remnants of the French settlements that in the eighteenth century were scattered over the American hinterland from the Canadian backwoods to the Mexican Gulf, with the purpose of keeping the English colonists to their Atlantic and perhaps of driving them into it? We believe there are. In out of the way place of Lower Canada, people still speak the language, sing the songs and dream the dreams of Old France. And the Red Man? In his mind, too, there must linger faint inherited dreams of vanished forests, the free prairie, and "battles long ago"

THE following is a list in order of merit of successful candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Staff at the recent examination in London:—S. L. Cummins, C. H. Hopkins, J. M'Ardle, P. Makessack, L. J. C. Hearn, J. M. D. M'Carthy, E. Boodribb, J. G. Walker, H. G. F. Stallard, R.D. Jephson, H. L. W. Norrington, J. Poe, J. Crean, and A. W. N. Bowen.

THE *Morning Post* remarks:—"It is to be gathered from Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons that at last a long advocated step in the direction of 'Free Trade in the Army' is to be taken, which, if it should prove successful in the case of the Guards, will, it may confidently be hopped, be extended to the other arms of the Service. The step in question is the readmission to the ranks of the regiment of men discharged at the end of their first three years' service who may wish to rejoin the colours. It is many years ago now that Lord Roberts wrote an article advocating that all recruits should be allowed to enlist in the first place for a short term of three years with the colours, to be extended from time to time at the option of the soldier to seven years, twelve years, and on to twenty-one years for pension in the case of all men willing to make the Army their profession for life. Lord Roberts at the same time advocated what was practically the same thing in another form—viz., that soldiers discharged to the Reserve should, if they found it difficult or impossible to earn a livelihood as civilians, be allowed to rejoin the colours without having to repay their deferred pay which is the only method now permitted to a Reservist to rejoin the active Army." Speaking of the same statement the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"As regards the cavalry the formation of a depot squadron has consistently being advocated by us for some years, and though we would have preferred four service squadrons besides a depot squadron to each regiment, yet we are satisfied with what is being done. The conversion of the 21st Hussars to Lancers comes rather as a surprise, though it is true that before the Indian Mutiny the regiment carried lances. The principal grievances of the doctors appear to us to be remedied very fairly by the reduction of the term of Indian service from six years to five, and by the increase of pay while serving in India. The Government proposals as regards the Militia are also sound, and we hope next year that a warrant will be published by which regimental officers retiring before a certain age from the line will be liable, if required, to further service in Militia."

LORD SALISBURY, on Feb. 16, received at the Foreign Office a deputation of representatives of science, who asked the Government to establish a national physical laboratory at a cost of £30,000 for building, and £5,000 a year for maintenance. Lord Lister, Prof. Rucker, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Douglas Ganton, Mr. J. Wolfe Barry, and Sir A. Noble having spoken, Lord Salisbury expressed his entire sympathy with the proposal, but his inability to pledge the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the matter. He also suggested the expediency of limiting the scope of the proposed laboratory, in the first instance, to the work of standardizing.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA REBUKED.

NO LONGER RECOGNISED BY GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of the notices issued by an agent of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, regarding the suspension and remission of land revenue, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha as at present constituted is to cease to be recognized as a body which has any claim to address Government on questions of public policy. The same is notified in a Government resolution, issued last night, as under:—

Resolution—The Collector of Dharwar reported that there were published in various places in that district notices bearing the name of Anantrao Joshi Eksambekar, who declared himself an agent of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. These notices contain a definite statement that orders have been issued to all the Commissioners in the Bombay Presidency to grant remissions of land revenue in places where the outturn of crops is 6 annas and to postpone its realization till next year where the crop is 12 annas. That statement is false and could not be believed by any intelligent person acquainted with the Bombay Revenue system to have a reasonable foundation. It was calculated to incite uneducated landholders to withhold payment of revenue due by them to the State, and it is reported to have resulted in combinations against such payment even in parts of the district in which there is no distress. The chairman and honorary secretaries of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha were asked whether Anantrao Joshi Eksambekar is an agent of the Sabha and whether it admits responsibility for statements made by him in its name and accepts liability for the statements made in these notices. After the lapse of five weeks they have replied that Anantrao Eksambekar was deputed by the Committee of Sabha to collect information and that the Committee as at present advised see nothing in either of the notices sent to them that materially transgresses the general instructions given by them to the said Mr. Eksambekar. A statement which must be known to be false is not repudiated and there is offered an explanation of the fact of its being made which is manifestly inadequate, while the letter furnishes no indication of any desire to discountenance action which tends to cause unnecessary trouble to the administration, to induce landholders to bring on themselves coercive processes and to be injurious to the public interests. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha as at present constituted must therefore cease to be recognized as a body which has any claim to address Government on questions of public policy.

(Sd.) J. MONTEATH,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. KHEDIVE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Mathews, master of the steam-ship Khedive, appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons, taken out against him by Mr. James Balfour Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port of Bombay, charging him with failing and neglecting to give notice of the stranding of the steam-ship Khedive to the Port Officer of Bombay, the officer duly appointed for the Port of Bombay, contrary to Section 6 (sub-Section 3) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1883. Mr. F. A. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused being undefended. Captain Mathews stated, in explanation of his neglect, that he was unwell and too ill to send any reply to the Port Officer's letter; he would have done so, if he could. The magistrate remarked that he did not think this was a case for a heavy penalty, for after the stranding of the ship Captain Mathews was ill. How long he remained so, or how ill he was, the court had no means of judging. The present prosecution under the section, prior to the enquiry into the circumstances of the stranding of the ship, might have been attended with some practical results; but, at this period, it seemed, late to put this section into action. His Worship, therefore, gave Captain Mathews the opportunity of now sending in his statement of the circumstances under which the vessel stranded to the Port Officer, and adjourned the case to the 24th instant.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain James Smith, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port he left on the 24th February, and called at Malta on the 3rd instant, Port Said on the 6th, and Suez on the 7th idem. She has brought drafts of various regiments consisting of 47 officers, 15 ladies and 2 children, 8 warrant officers, 5 women and 10 children, 963 non-commissioned officers and men, 43 women and 47 children. The Dunera had a fine passage throughout. All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and thence were conveyed to Deolali and Poona in three troop trains. The first train to Deolali left the Sassoon Dock at 6-5 p.m., with 9 officers, 432 men, 24 women, and 22 children of the 4th Dragoon Guards, 5th Dragoon Guards, 16th Lancers, 11th Hussars, N. Battery R. H. A., 46th Field Battery, R. A., 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, and all N.-C. officers returning off furlough and families proceeding via Deolali, and is expected to arrive at 5-15 a.m., this morning.

The second train left the Sassoon Dock at 6-40 p.m., with 6 officers, and 381 men of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment and 2nd Connaught Rangers, and is timed to arrive at Deolali at 6-15 a.m., to-day. The third train to Poona started at 7-25 p.m., with 3 officers, 112 men, 3 women, and 4 children of the 4th Hussars L. Battery R.H.A., 2nd Durham L. I., all N.-C. officers returning off furlough and families proceeding, via Poona. The subjoined is the list of officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs and two child, R A
Major and Mrs W Hanna and child, R A
Capt W C Staveley, R A
Capt C H Hutchinson, R A
Capt and Mrs W A M Thompson, R A
Lieut G G K Duff, R A
Major W H Rycroft, 11th Hussars
Lieut H W M Kinrick, 11th Hussars
Major and Mrs F P English, 2nd R Dub Fus
Major C H Agnew, 4th Hussars
Lieut G Hastie, 18th Hussars
Lieut N St Stewart, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut G V Clarke, 18th Hussars
Major and Mrs J de C O'Grady, 2nd Connaught Rangers.
Lieut and Mrs J C H Raven, 2nd Connaught Rangers
Lieut A J B Church, 2nd Connaught Rangers
Surg Major A A Pechell, A M S
Surg Major T E Noding, A M S
Surg Major and Mrs D O'Sullivan, A M S
Surg Major and Mrs Jencken, A M S
Surg Capt A E C Keble, A M S
Surg Capt and Mrs H D Mason, A M S
Surg Capt and Mrs J Fayrer, A M S
Lieut and Adjt J A Strick, 1st Shropshire L I
Capt C E R Harvey, 2nd R Irish Fus
Lieut and Qrmr J Dwyer, 2nd R Irish Fus
Capt S Duncan, 1st Gloster Regt
Lieut R M S Gardner, 1st Gloster Regt
Lieut R E Watt, 2nd Oxford L I
Capt S F Grosvenor, 2nd York and Lancaster
Capt E G G T Baines, 2nd York and Lancaster
Capt and Mrs C M FitzGerald, 2nd York and Lancaster
Lieut A G Burt, 2nd York and Lancaster
Capt and Mrs A H Barthorp and child, 1st Northampton
2nd Lieut A H Macintire, 1st Northampton
Lieut B Logan, 1st Devon
2nd Lieut W F Marshall, Unattached List
2nd Lieut G C Hodgson, Unattached List
Rev W B Greer, C of E Chaplain
Rev J G McBain, R C Chaplain
Miss Kelly, Indian Nursing Service

FROM MALTA.

Surg Maj V E Hunter, A M S
2nd Lieut W F Adair, Unattached List
2nd Lieut P L Beddy, Unattached List

FROM EGYPT.

2nd Lieut E L Paphan, Unattached List
2nd Lieut L C Thuillier, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R S Gordon, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H M Butler, Unattached List
2nd Lieut H S F M Brown, Unattached List

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. CHEETEAM played Mr. J. C. Brooks yesterday, and again scored a victory, thereby securing a place in the finals. The first set was secured by Mr. Cheetham, 6 games to 4, but his opponent retaliated with 6 games to 3 in the second set, and so far honours were fairly equally divided. But in the third set Mr. Cheetham ran away from his adversary, and won fairly easily with the games at 6 to 2. Mr. Cheetham lobbed with great accuracy and judgment throughout, but was seen at his best in the last set. Mr. Fischer plays Mr. Reid to-morrow, and the finals will be played off on Monday next.

THE LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

THE General Officer Commanding the District will to-morrow morning take a brief respite from his duties as President of the Plague Commission, for the doubtless more congenial task of holding the annual inspection of the Bombay Light Horse. This event, which will be preceded by some manœuvres, in which the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps is to participate, will mark the close of a very pleasant fortnight under canvas. It is well that a Bank Holiday has been chosen, since the long morning drill, when followed by a full day's work in office, involves some little strain on the staying powers of men whose lot is cast in the trying climate of Bombay, and it is fortunate that the camp closes with a general holiday. The locality chosen for the encampment was the same as in former years—and the tents were put up under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Gostling. Stables were erected for the horses to the south-west of the tents, which were arranged in two lines: the office tent being at one end, and a large mess tent at the other. The camp and commissariat arrangements generally were under the charge of Quarter-master Ferguson, and could not have been in better hands. Owing to the scarcity of cooks just now, he did not find it easy at first to ensure satisfactory supplies, but these difficulties were soon surmounted, and the troopers have nothing whatever to complain of regarding the way in which provision was made for their comfort and convenience. The officers present were Captain Cuffe, who was in command, and Lieutenant G. W. Moir. In the absence of Lieutenant H. S. Symons, on furlough, Sergeant-Major Ker, had charge of one of the two troops into which the Light Horsemen were divided.

The most noteworthy incident of the fortnight's work was the sudden call to the rescue, made the day after the camp opened in consequence of the riot at Versowa. The part taken by the Light Horsemen in suppressing this disorder was narrated in these columns at the time, and it has since been the subject of a letter of thanks addressed by Mr. Edgerley, to the Commandant, by order of the Governor-in-Council. The morning parades, lasting a couple of hours, have been almost entirely occupied in squadron drill and dismounted work. The steadness of the horses has been a noteworthy feature, a fact which may to some extent be traced to the opportunities that have been afforded to the Light Horsemen during the season by Captain Leveson-Gower for drill with the Governor's Body Guard. The corps has been maintained up to its full average strength during the season, and this is almost as much as can be hoped for in view of the frequency with which members are removed to other places, the high standard of efficiency, which is a *sine qua non* of retention on the rolls, and the care with which nominations to the corps are accepted.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour in Southern Maratha Country:—

March 26th, Friday—Leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m., arrive Poona at 7-45, and leave Poona at 9 p.m.

March 27th, Saturday—Arrive Dharwar at 4-16 p.m.

March 28th, Sunday—Stop at Dharwar.

March 29th, Monday—Leave Dharwar at 4-24 p.m. arrive Gadag Junction at 7-56 p.m., and leave Gadag Junction at 10-10 p.m.

March 30th, Tuesday—Arrive Bijapur at 10 a.m.

March 31st, Wednesday—Leave Bijapur 10-30 a.m., arrive Hotgi Junction at 2-30 p.m., leave Hotgi Junction at 3-2 p.m., and arrive Sholapur at 3-40 p.m.

April 1st, Thursday—Leave Sholapur at 5-55 p.m.

April 2nd, Friday—Arrive Ahmednagar at 1-14 a.m.

April 3rd, Saturday—Leave Ahmednagar at 5-23 p.m. and arrive Poona at 11-35 p.m.

April 4th, Sunday—Stop at Poona.

April 5th, Monday—Leave Poona at 1 a.m., arrive Kalyan Junction at 5-15 a.m., leave Kalyan Junction at 10-8 a.m., arrive Nassik Road Station at 3-2 p.m. and leave Nassik Road Station at midnight.

April 6th, Tuesday—Arrive Bombay at 6-30 am.

His Excellency the Governor will be accompanied by the following Staff:—Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., J.P., Private Secretary and Surg-Major H. Martin, M.B., Surgeon to his Excellency.

R. OWEN, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point, 13th March 1897.

His Excellency's arrivals at, and departures from, all Stations will be private.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL LEAVE of absence is granted to Major A. H. Callwell, R. A., from 1st April 1897 to 31st July 1897.

GENERAL leave of absence in India from 1st April to 15th August 1897, is granted to Lieutenant G. C. Rynd, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

A PLOT of land at Cawnpore is to be acquired at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000, for the British and Native Infantry Rifle Ranges at that station.

THE office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 1st Circle, will be established at Mahableshwar from Friday, the 19th March inclusive.

THE British and native infantry detachments which were detached to Manjeri, and Angadipuram in view of apprehended disturbances have now been withdrawn to their stations.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT J. M. WOLLEY gained the Martin Memorial gold Medal for military medicine; Surgeon-Lieutenant McArdle the Dechaumont Prize for clinical and ward work; and Surgeon Lieutenant Hugo the second Montefiore prize for military surgery.

LIEUTENANT W. ST. G. CHAMIER, 24th Regiment Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Madras Command.

THE undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service have been appointed Surgeon Lieutenants and posted as follows:—Bengal Command—Surgeon-Lieutenants A. A. F McArdle, J. M. Woolley, C. A. Lane, T B. Kelly. Punjab Command—Surgeon Lieutenants J. H. Hugo, W. H. Kenrick, C. H Watson, Madras Command—Surgeon Lieutenant R Bryson Bombay Command—Surgeon Lieutenants C. H. S. Lincoln, R. H. Price, E. F. E Baines, G. O. F. Sealy.

THE undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for India to succeed to the vacancies on the Indian establishment stated against their names:—Lieutenant H. Wood, vice Major General W. P. Tomkins, C. E. I. promoted; Second-Lieutenant R. J. G. Fraser, *vice* Colonel J. D. Cruickshank, retired; Second Lieutenant A. Brough, *vice* Major F. B. G. D'Aguilar, deceased; Second Lieutenant B. J. Haslam, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates, deceased.

THE following drafts arrive at Bombay on 17th instant per hired transport Dunera:—4th Dragoon Guards 51 men, 1 woman, 3 children. 4th Hussars: 1 Field Officer, 99 men, 2 women, 3 children. 16th Lancers: 30 men, 1 woman, 2 children. 1st Gloucestershire Regiment: 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 134 men, 1 woman, 1 child. 1st Shropshire Light Infantry: 133 men, 1 woman, 1 child. 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment: 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 134 men, 2 women, 3 children. 2nd Connaught Rangers: 1 Field Officer, 3 Subalterns, 253 men, 5 women, 6 children.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SHETAMAL VENKATI.

MR. RUSSELL, for the insolvent, moved for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* granted on the 20th of January last, calling upon the petitioning creditor to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. The learned counsel said that, in virtue of a decree of the Court of Small Causes, the insolvent was arrested and sent to jail. He was sued on a promissory note, the amount of which had been paid and the decree was obtained by fraud. He was really in solvent circumstances, and as soon as he came out of the jail he would be able to satisfy his creditor.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of one Jagannath Raghunath, the petitioning creditor, opposed the application, saying that the insolvent was in jail for the last five months, and had not done anything to satisfy the debt, and the adjournment was asked for only to delay the hearing of the rule.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule.

RE AHMEDKHAN KALILKHAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE THOMAS BOOTH.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order which expired that day.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Haji Tyeb Habib Memon; Jehangir Nanabhoy Guzder, Goverdhandas Kalmji, John Andrew Gomes, and Anandrao Vishwasrao Venharker.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	2
	Fort, Southern	1	0
	Fort, Northern	5	0
	Esplanade	1	1
B	Mandvie	3	1
	Chakla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	1	2
	Dongri	3	1
C	Market	2	0
	Dhobi Talao	1	1
	Fanaswady	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	1	0
D	Khetwady	1	0
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	3	1
	Mahalakshmi	6	3
E	Mazagon	5	4
	Tarwady	2	1
	Second Nagpada	0	2
	Kamatipura	2	1
	Tardeo	4	0
	Byculla	3	5
	First Nagpada	0	1
F	Parel	3	11
	Sawri	2	0
	Sion	2	4
G	Mahim	6	1
	Worli	5	3
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	2
Arthur Road Hospital		0	6
St George's European Hospital		0	0
Parel Plague Hospital		0	4
Hindu Hospital		0	1
Total		69	59
Total to date		9,569	8,037

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 163—the lowest figure since the beginning of December, and a considerable improvement on 385, the highest point reached.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Health Department in connection with the present epidemic is being carried on by Mr. Leask, the acting Health Officer, and no part of the work has as yet been taken over by the Plague Commissioners. The staff of sub-inspectors and mucadams has been considerably increased of late, there being a much larger number of applicants for employment.

INOCULATION AT BANDORA.

Bandora residents are informed that Professor Haffkine's assistant will attend the Municipal Office, Bandora, on Saturday next, at 8 a.m., to inoculate the public.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR FOR KARACHI.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sandhurst

travellers in carts are subject to quarantine, but no Europeans or natives who travel by tongas or phætons. The names and addresses only of the latter are registered, and they are then allowed to proceed. They are permitted also to take the necessary number of servants with them, on condition that they should be kept in quarantine in their masters' bungalows for seven days. Not a single case of plague has yet occurred. The superintendent works hard, and has all the bungalows made clean and tidy, while medical inspection is maintained at the railway station.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital eleven patients, nine died, one was discharged cured, and one ran away, leaving eighty-nine under treatment. Into the Hindu Hospital at Sussex Road there were admitted four patients, three died, one was discharged cured and twenty-four remain under treatment. Two fresh admissions were made into the Parsee Fever Hospital and one died, leaving sixteen under treatment. There were in all seventeen patients under treatment in the Bapty Road Hospital, including two fresh cases, which were admitted during the period. There were three patients under treatment in the Port Trust Hospital, there being no fresh admissions nor deaths. One sufferer was discharged cured from the Khoja Hospital, leaving two patients under treatment.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERTS.

General Gataore has received the Russian experts at the Plague Committee headquarters, Malabar Hill. Major Cahusac was in attendance, and Dr. J. Pollen acted as interpreter. The experts were accompanied, and introduced by Monsieur Pilinski, Consul-General of France, and were much gratified at the kindly and gracious reception by the General. By arrangement with Dr. Pollen, they met General Gataore again at the Parel Government House Hospital, yesterday evening, where arrangements are made for placing a laboratory at their disposal.

A MORNING'S WORK AT MAHIM.

Yesterday morning what was intended to be a rehearsal for the Justices of the Peace in Mahim who volunteered to assist in the inspection of buildings and the detection of cases of plague, developed into a very useful and a very practical hour's work. Early in the morning Dr. Weir and Dr. Jennings met the following Justices at the Bandora Causeway:—Veterinary-Major Mills, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. De Monte, Dr. Oliviera, Mr. J. C. Cama, Mr. S. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Vussonjee Khimjee, and Professor Muller. After a consultation the party divided—one under Dr. Weir and the other under Dr. Jennings, each party assisted by a staff from the Health Department, and supported by sepoys and police, and proceeded to inspect the groups of houses and huts to the south of Mahim Fort. The sepoys and policemen were posted at the approaches to each building. The house-to-house inspection proceeded, and the parties discovered what would not have been expected—a malee ill from plague concealed on the premises of one of the Justices who was himself engaged with the inspection party. When the party came to the house the Justice in question said: "This house is mine, but enter it all the same. In the compound one of the servants was found, quite unknown to his employer, to be suffering from plague. The man said that he had been ill for three days. He was removed to the Parel Hospital. Another house was locked outside, and apparently empty. On entering the compound, at the rear of the premises, a vessel of boiling water was found on the ground, no fire being near. The lock of the door was picked, and it was found that the house was inhabited. None of the occupants was ill. Another house, also locked outside, was opened. A man was discovered suffering from a tramway accident. He apparently thought that it was better, under the circumstances, to have himself locked into an apparently empty house.

Altogether two undoubted cases of plague and one doubtful case and one dead body were seen and arrangements made for their removal. If the house-to-house visitation proceeds, as it did yesterday morning at Mahim, it will be very useful.

AN AMERICAN AUTHOR ON THE SCENE.

Yesterday afternoon, the distinguished American writer, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, accompanied by Dr. J. Pollen, the Collector, drove round the Mandvi quarter. They first of all visited the Sahebs' Servants' Hospital, at the Coal Bunder, where they were met by Professor Muller and Dr. Barker, and then they drove to see the houses near the grain yards, opposite the Prince's Dock, where the plague first manifested itself. They entered several of the houses where the plague had raged most fiercely, and passing across the Musjid Bridge, followed the track of the disease by the Dongri Road to the top of Naoroji Hill. From the lofty upper rooms of Mr. Jalbhoy Sett's bungalow, Mr. Julian Hawthorne was shown by Dr. Pollen how the disease spread along through Camatipura and Byculla on to Parel and the Mahim wards. Mr. Hawthorne was deeply interested in the people, and their manners and customs, and held conversation with some of the leading men of Naoroji Hill. Professor Muller and Dr. Barker showed him over the Servants' Hospital, and explained some of the acute cases and the effect of Professor Yersin's serum upon the patients so far. We understand Mr. Julian Hawthorne has, as one of the leading literary men in the States, been deputed by the American Government to study the plague and famine in India. We may look forward to reading hereafter a graphic account of his experiences in his peregrinations through our plague-stricken city.

EXCITEMENT IN SURAT.

A correspondent writes that much excitement prevails among the Mahomedans and Borahs of Surat by reason of an order of the District Magistrate to lime-wash tombs and durgahs. The followers of the Prophet affirm that it is contrary to their religion to lime-wash the tomb of a person who has died of the plague and been buried under it. In order to guard against a disturbance, the military were paraded through the streets on Monday afternoon. First came the police superintendent, Mr. Nanabhoy Cowasjee, accompanied by nine mounted sowars, and followed by the commanding officer, the Collector, Mr. Moore, the Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. Judge, who were all on horseback, the rear being brought up by more than 100 rank-and-file of a Native Regiment.

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF HUTS.

The destruction by fire of the blocks of huts on Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim woods, has been recommended by Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, who recently visited them. They abut on the main road, and are opposite the Bhunda gulley. They are miserable structures, close backed, and built of the most inflammable material. Many cases of plague have occurred in them.

A long range of huts occupied mostly by fishermen at Mori Road, Mahim, having been pronounced unhealthy were razed to the ground yesterday.

Dr. Jayakar has been appointed by the Plague Committee a temporary special medical officer in the Chukla Division. A recommendation has been made to the authorities that many of the native medical practitioners, who left Bombay some time back, in consequence of want of practice, should be written to, with a view to their return and employment on plague duty.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR ABANDONED.

The annual Mahomedan fair, usually held for four days in the compound of the Khoja Durgah at Tandal Street, will not take place this year owing to the prevailing epidemic. Mr. Ismail Cassum, the Kamadia of the Khoja Jamat, states that the fair has been abandoned, but the Sandal procession in connection with it will leave the Khoja Jamatkhana at 9 o'clock on the night of the 22nd instant, and instead of parading several streets as is usual, will go straight from the Jamatkhana to the Durgah.

The steam-ship Dwarka arrived from Karachi on Tuesday morning, bringing with her 120 passengers.

1,362 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places.

RESTRICTION OF FAIRS AND FEASTS.

In continuation of Government Notification, dated 20th February, and in supersession of the rule published under Government Notification, dated 24th February, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has prescribed the following rule under the the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—"The District Magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, prohibit, either wholly or subject to such restrictions as he may impose, the holding of fairs, caste-feasts, or other assemblages which are likely in his opinion to assist the spread of the plague."

THE HINDU HOSPITAL.

Since Thursday last, 10th March to 17th March, thirty-three patients have been admitted, four died within twenty-four hours after admission, seven within twelve hours after admission, nine were discharged cured nine are convalescent, and twenty-two under treatment. The names and places of residence of the people discharged are:—

Pandurang Ramchandra, Parel; Laxmi Shanker, Thobswani's Chawl; Narayen Ratna Umerkhadi; Mahadoo Balloo, Bawan Chawl; Bhima Ganpat, Bhasker Lane; Raghunath Janardan, Keshav Naik's Chawl; Babaji Balloo, Thobawani's Chawl; Sawla Appa, New Nagpada; and Sakhi, Kolivada, Mandvi. The names of those who are convalescent with their places of residence are:—Baya Sakharam, Byculla; Maina, Bawan Chawl; Baina Vithal, Bawan Chawl; Jayavant Ramkrishna, Kandewady; Bagirthi Mahadeo, Kapad Lane; Bagirthi Yesoo, Mazagaon; Laxman Babaji, Dongri; Lakhoo Lohar, Bawan Chawl; and Pandurang Vasudeo Desai, Zamba's Wadi. The last named two cases were shown to Dr. Yersin, who considered them hopeless and declined to inject, but they have fortunately recovered.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

Return from March 1st to 15th.

New admissions 27, two being non-plague cases. Deaths 16, one being a non-plague case. Of the 15 plague cases, 3 died within 12 hours, and 5 within 36 hours after admission. Discharged cured 10, one being a non-plague case, leaving under treatment 15.

QUARANTINE AT OODWADA.

A correspondent complains of the extreme rigour with which quarantine is enforced at Oodwada. One Pestonjee Jamsetjee Amria died of paralysis last week, and telegrams of the death were sent to his friends and relatives in Bombay. Those who came were prevented by the police from going into the town and were detained at the railway station. The deceased's sister implored hard to be allowed to have a last look at her dear departed brother; but all her importunities were of no avail. A messenger was sent to Pardee, where the mamlatdar happened to be, to ask his special permission for the Parsee lady, but it was refused. The unfortunate lady was forced to remain all day at the railway station. At last she applied for leave to go and see the corpse of her brother at the Tower of Silence, which is at some distance from the town; but even this she was prevented from doing.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on the 16th instant, says:—Unfortunately a second case of bubonic plague took place amongst the Zoroastrians of this station. The sufferer is a promising young boy, named Jehanghier, son of Khan Saheb Munchershah Shapoorjee Raja, post master of Thana. The boy was conveyed for treatment to the Parsee Segregation Hospital, yesterday. It is reported that nine extra inspectors, with the same number of sepoys, have been employed by the Plague Committee, and paid by the Municipal (rate-payers') funds. They make house-to-house visitations, and convay those who are found sick to the Segregation Hospital. All but a few of the Brahmin residents of Thana took flight, either of the plague or of the stringent measures, which are taken by the Plague Committee, and deserted the town. It is a misfortune that no Brahmins can be got to carry their dead to the cremation ground. The dead body of a Prahmin woman was burned by the side of the public road, at Nawapada, last night. There are now twenty-nine patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital. Out of the number, twelve show signs of recovery.

DAMAUN.

Bai Munni, the only daughter of Mr. Choonilall Gaudabhais, respectable Baunnah, residing in Vania Vad, is in Damaun, who was pronounced by two doctors as suffering from symptoms of bubonic fever, was removed to the lazaretto, in Marvar, yesterday afternoon, where she died last night. Goolab, the wife of Mr. Lalbhai Manaklal, of Upper Damaun, who was sent to Marvar, three days ago, also died there last night. Three machis (fishermen), two residing in Katheria, and one in the Fort, in Lower Damaun, were found suffering from the malady, and sent to the hospital at Marvar. The segregation of the two Buniah females, who belonged to families in well-to-do circumstances, was in opposition to the views of the Buniah community, who viewing the step with alarm, removed in large numbers to *mandwas*, specially erected at Doondetha, two miles from the city, and at the end of Shet Sorabji's wadi.

POONA.

The city Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	5	3
Nana's	9	7
Mangalwar	2	1
Rawiwar	2	2
Bhamburda	2	2
Sukerwar	10	4
Budwar	1	0
Vetal	1	0
Sudaseo	1	0
Shanwar	2	0
Rustia	1	0
Bhowani	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Ganj	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Total	38	21
Total to date	718	503

The total mortality from all causes 50.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above 24 hours show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Local	0	0
Plague Hospital	32	19
Total to date	452	271

Laxmi kom Narrayan Shimpi and Getabai kom Lakhoba, residing in the city of Poona, who were sent to the plague hospital on the 24th February and 11th March, having recovered, were discharged from the hospital.

A young Hindoo was found dead on the stone pavement outside the Rameshwar Temple in Sukerwar Peth on Tuesday morning. The corpse was examined by a medical officer and was found to have suffered from the bubonic fever. As no one came forward the police held an inquest and ordered the body to be burnt.

The operations of the military against the bubonic plague were carried on Tuesday in portions of the Budwar, Sukerwar, Rawiwar, Vetal, and Ganj Paths, simultaneously. The searching parties were engaged in all above localities and they succeeded in finding about five cases of the plague. The persons found affected were at once taken to the plague hospital. The white-washing parties of British and native soldiers were engaged in white-washing the affected houses examined on the two previous days. The fumigation operations were also going on briskly. The Bombay Lancers and Cavalry men were patrolling the localities under search and the streets and lanes round about. The houses searched were marked with the letter E. in red and blue. A large number of rotten clothing, rags, and other old and worn out articles, found in houses where plague cases occurred were destroyed by fire on streets in front of the houses. The operations were carried on without molestation of any kind whatever, the inhabitants submitting quietly to the examination of their houses by the military soldiers. The native gentlemen volunteers were present and assisted the searching parties. The charred timber and rafters of the three Bohra shops which were on fire recently in Rawiwar Path were pulled down and burnt in front of the shops. The localities under fumigation operations were pervaded with the odour of the disinfectants used in fumigation. The roofs of some dilapidated houses, where cases of the plague had occurred, were pulled down.—*Herald.*

THE PLAGUE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, MARCH 13.

On the 13th inst. 37 plague cases and deaths were reported. The Civil and Ranchore hospitals record fresh cases and deaths. The decrease in the population of the Lyari probably accounts for the decreased mortality. Kasnavi notifies local cases and a case occurred in the Hindu temple at Manora. The Sardar Bazar and Feere Town record deaths very frequently. Panic increases daily, and great dissatisfaction is expressed on all sides, obstinate ignorance being the root of much of the trouble. Provisions become dearer daily for lack of vendors.

14th March.

The plague returns to-day show 29 new cases and 20 deaths. Runchore heads the list, the Lyari quarter showing one death less.

The three journalist cyclists leave Karachi for Lahore, to-morrow, en route to Allahabad and Calcutta. They expect to reach Lahore in a fortnight's time, making a short stay at Hyderabad. They will keep along the railway lines. They take with them a letter from the Commissioner, asking all police and revenue officers to render them any assistance they need.

PRECAUTIONS AT BROACH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been struck with no little surprise at the protest from Broach, which appeared in your valuable paper of the 15th instant, over the initials "A. M. D." Its ostensible object is to secure the removal of quarantine, which has been imposed here upon all arrivals from infected districts; but, reading between the lines, I cannot help calling it an impotent attempt to make out that the District Magistrate of Broach has erred in imposing it, irrespective of the pecuniary interests of cotton merchants, their agents and dalals, who, holding periodical passes, would skip up and down every platform on the line, at their sweet will, gathering news, goods, or money as they progressed; in including in the quarantine committee the Civil Surgeon, whose disqualifications are notorious—a knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, sturdy independence of character, disbelief in fatalism, impertinence in undertaking office, which could have been incorporated with magisterial and municipal ones, so as to have formed an harmonious whole, still he has taken steps to preserve the only town in Guzerat that remained free, free from plague, such steps being calculated to interfere with the hoarding propensities of some of us. I assure you there is neither dissatisfaction nor complaint, excepting what greed devises, and ignorance promulgates that the measures which Mr. Candy has adopted are as wisely conceived as they are conscientiously and efficiently carried out; and it would be an evil day for the inhabitants of Broach when they are countermanded, or so relaxed as to defeat their object.

These measures are as yet made applicable only to arrivals from localities declared by Government to be affected by the plague, but there are other places, such as Ahmadabad, where plague cases do occur every day, and yet arrivals from that station escape the quarantine here. I hope this would attract the attention of Mr. Candy.

"A.M.D." cannot really be a doctor of medicine, or a member of the Army Medical Department, though, in assuming such initials, he may have desired to pass off for one or the other. He seems to be hopelessly innocent of the most rudimentary knowledge of the development of plague symptoms in man. Otherwise, he would not hold that the possession of a medical certificate by an arrival was a sufficient guarantee for his not having plague in him on his reaching his destination. If he only knew what length of time the bull-dog bacillus took after admission into the human system to develope into a veritable case of plague, he would have been less confident in advancing his make-believe solution of the quarantine problem.

While on this subject of quarantine at Broach, permit me, Sir, to inform those who take any interest in the health and commerce of Broach, that the rules are being enforced with the greatest regard for the feelings and convenience of those to whom they are made applicable, that the members of the board, whom "A.M.D." chooses to call figure-heads, do most of the active portion of the work, and that as conscientiously as the rest of them, and that if the division of work requires some to follow, and others to take the initiative, let "A.M.D." take note that both contribute to achieve the same end, viz., maintenance of the health of the town by respecting the only means.—

Broach, March 16. DISCIPLINE.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The editor of your contemporary goes into hysterics over the letter of Mr. R. Gilbert, which appeared in his columns to-day. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Gilbert has given up attending his office to work "night and day for the place" (Bandora). I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. On the previous day your contemporary informed me and other voters that "Mr. Chambers has made himself very useful during the present epidemic in visiting the stricken localities." Why am I told next day that Dr. Prall is the man, and that Mr. Chambers isn't? Dr. Prall is a bird of passage. As soon as the plague is stamped out from Bandora he will, no doubt, be posted elsewhere, whereas Mr. Chambers has become a pucka resident of Bandora, and, therefore, all the more eligible, for election. Mr. Gilbert states that Mr. Chambers has employed a canvasser to canvas for votes for him, but Mr. Gilbert is writing to the papers to get votes for Dr. Prall.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 17. BANDORITE.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE POOR AT AHMEDABAD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Mahipatram Ruparam Anath Ashram was performed, at Ahmedabad, by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, in the presence of a large assembly of the leading citizens of Ahmedabad, on Friday last, at 4-30 p.m. Among those present were:—Mr. Arnott, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mrs. McAfee, Miss McAfee, Miss Walters, Hon. R. B. Ranchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., R.B. Lalshanker Umiashanker, R. B. Himatlal Dhirajram, R. S. Lalubhai Pranvallabdas, Mr. E. D. Talati, M. Mulla, Miss Wadia, Miss Kapadia, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Shet Kalabhai, Mr. M. P. Mody, Mr. J. V. Desai, Mr. C. N. Thakore, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Varajrai Sakerlal, Mr. and Mrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath, Mr. Khushaldas Gokaldas, Professor A. D. Dave, Professor K. S. Dave, R. S. Lalubhai Kasandas, Mr. Lalubhai Raiji, Mr. Mulchand Asharam, Mr. Manilal Bhagubhai, Mr. Davar, Miss Davar, Shet Manibhai Premabhai, Mr. Kathanwara, Mr. Dayabhai Maganlal, and many others.

After Mr. McCorkell had taken the chair, Mr. Khushaldas, one of the honorary secretaries of the asylum, addressed him as follows:—

It is with a feeling of great gratification that we request you to lay the foundation-stone of the Mahipatram Ruparam Anath Ashram. It was you who presided at the public meeting held in the National Institute, on the 13th June 1891, to consider the steps to be adopted to commemorate the great services rendered to Gujarat, and to Ahmedabad in particular, by the late Rao Saheb Mahipatram Ruparam, C.I.E. In the movement thus set on foot, a subscription of Rs. 15,000 was collected by an influential committee of the friends and relatives of Mr. Mahipatram Ruparam, and it was decided to establish with this memorial fund an asylum for blind, lame, and destitute persons and orphan children. You were kind enough to perform the opening ceremony of this asylum on the 17th December 1892, and since then the asylum, which bears the name of Mr. Mahipatram Ruparam, has been in working order, and given relief to many distressed and afflicted persons. There are at present in this asylum 10 adult persons (men), and 9 children of both sexes, who being supportless and without means to earn their livelihood, are given boarding, lodging, and clothing, and the children are also properly educated. The asylum thus started had not the advantage of a building of its own, and we have been indebted to the kindness of R. S. Lallubhai Kasandas, who lent a portion of his dharmsalla, outside the Panch Kuva Gate, for the temporary location of the asylum. The time has now, however, come, when an independent building for the asylum is essentially necessary. The present building is found insufficient to accommodate all the persons who, from time to time, are being admitted as inmates, and at this time, when famine and plague are spreading distress all over the country, many persons, especially children, will become helpless and supportless. It is our duty to do all we can to afford relief to these unfortunate fellow-beings of ours. The admission of orphans has already shown signs of sudden increase, and it is incumbent on us, therefore, to extend the capacity of our institution on a large scale with as little delay as possible. With the view of securing a piece of land, situated in a good and airy locality, we approached the Municipality, and that body has been kind enough to give to us free of cost the piece of land on which we are now standing for the purpose of erecting a building for our asylum. Our thanks are due to the Municipality as well as to the Collector of Ahmedabad, who gave us permission to build on the land. On this site we intend to construct quarters for our asylum with strict regard to sanitary principles. You, Sir, are on the eve of your departure from this country. You have presided over the administration of justice in this district for six years, and we all deeply regret that the permanent severance of our connection with such a popular officer must take place very shortly. We are confident you share the same feeling, and it must be a satisfaction to you that your last public act in this country will be one in connection with a charitable institution of this nature. Moreover, you have always evinced a deep interest in the movement for the memorial of Mr. Mahipatram Ruparam, whose portrait also you were kind enough to unveil at the Hemabhai Institute. It is, therefore, fit and proper that the inaugural ceremony of this asylum should be graced by your presence, and we now request you to lay the foundation-stone of the Mahipatram Ruparam Anath Ashram, and to declare it well and truly laid.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Ranchorelal Chotalal supported the request.

Mr. McCorkell, in reply, said that he felt it both an honor and a pleasure to preside over this meeting, and he was glad to know they were perpetuating the memory of Rao Saheb Mahipatram Ruparam in this manner. He referred to his short acquaintance with R. S. Mahipatram, whose death had so suddenly occurred. In referring to the meeting in June, 1891, he mentioned the interesting account which was then read by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, and now Director of Public Instruction. He praised the amiability which marked the character and the remarkable abilities which distinguished and rendered possible the career of the late R. S. Mahipatram. He then pointed out that any system of public poor law relief had an inevitable tendency to pauperise the people, but that private charities (such as that they were then present to inaugurate) were worthy objects on which to spend money. He hoped that there would be many more donations and subscriptions to this asylum, and that before long, when there would be a demand for increased accommodation, that accommodation would be available. In conclusion, he wished the asylum every success and prosperity in the future.

A silver trowel was then handed to Mr. McCorkell, and with it he placed cement on the foundation over which the stone was then lowered down. Mr. McCorkell then declared that the foundation-stone of the Mahipatram Ruparam Anath Ashram was well and truly laid.

Mr. McCorkell was then presented with a garland and bouquet, and the assembly dispersed after distribution of flowers and pan-sopari.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twelfth annual meeting of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India was held, as our telegram stated, on Friday afternoon at the Dalhousie Institute under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy. There was a large and representative gathering composed of leading members of the European and Native community.

Preliminary business having been disposed of, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani made the following speech:—I beg to second the Resolution. The report gives a full and clear account of the events of the past year, and the Hon. Mr. Chalmers in moving its adoption has supplemented it with a lucid review of them, I do not therefore wish to take up your time by making lengthy observations, but propose to confine my remarks to a few points only.

The movement was started twelve years ago, and experience has shown that it has amply realised the hopes formed of it by the founders. As this movement was designed to fulfil one of the essential requirements of our country, in its present social condition, it has taken a deep root and has expanded into numerous ramifications and has thus infused a new life into the country. In fact, the founding and the growth of the movement may be compared to the sowing and the expanding of our Indian figtree which, as soon as it has attained its vigour, begins to throw off branches, which in their turn take root in the soil and burst forth into new trees. Deep solicitude for the welfare, of our womankind generally is the main object of this movement, and hence it is rightly called national, as all the communities in the country are alike beneficially affected by its operations. The vast majority of our women are ignorant, without any education, and the custom of the country prevents our women from personally consulting or appearing before male doctors, and thus the necessity for supplying medical aid to the women of India by means of lady doctors is unquestionably paramount. This movement, therefore, is bound to grow in usefulness as it grows in years. In fact in this country we have

(1) A want of education among females, and their consequent ignorance of even the most elementary principles of sanitation by which to guide themselves in the ordinary duties of life.

(2) Extreme poverty of the masses, and their consequent inability to secure medical aid.

(3) Purda system, and the consequent want of opportunity to pick up general knowledge.

(4) Purda system, and the consequent inability and unwillingness to appear before male doctors.

(5) The custom of early marriages and the consequent premature maternity and feeble issues.

(6) Enfeebled constitutions from above causes, and from

(7) constant poverty, from

(8) chronic famine,

(9) and from chronic visits of cholera plague and other like diseases.

Everything, therefore, which tends to provide easily accessible and easily acceptable medical aid is of the utmost importance. It follows, therefore, that this movement was founded in necessity, and was bound to be richly productive of good.

But, however necessary and useful a movement may be, two things are essentially requisite to make it a success, namely, energy and funds. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that a general progress is reported from almost all centres in these matters, and the financial position connected with this movement during the year under report continued their philanthropic work with unabated zeal and vigour, and that the public generally have also continued to extend to it their generous support. Unfortunately there seems to have been a slight diminution of zeal in Bombay, but Bombay has of late been under a cloud, which, under merciful providence, will, it is to be hoped, soon be dispelled, and it may be confidently expected that efforts will soon be renewed in Bombay and lost ground will be rapidly regained. I have full faith in the energy and public spirit of my city, and I venture to hope that by the time the next report comes to be written, all cause for complaint or anxiety will have disappeared. I have so far spoken of the direct objects and results of this movement, but its indirect results are also equally beneficial and have, in fact, a far-reaching effect. The movement offers a remarkable object-lesson. Female education and female culture are important, not only for themselves or as women alone; they are equally important to males even to the best educated and most cultured males. The British rule in India has brought in its train numbers of gentlemen philanthropists, to work for the alleviation of the misery and the amalioration of the condition of our people; it has done more, it has also brought philanthropic ladies to take an important part in all works of social amelioration, and this movement has naturally attracted to it the active sympathy of noble ladies, as the long list of lady presidents and lady workers set out in the report amply testifies. In fact the ruling class, although primarily engaged in discharging their official duties, have in addition voluntarily taken upon themselves important duties of social life. Thus it comes to pass that the distinguished nobleman who happens to be the Viceroy and Governor-General does as the first gentleman and citizen in India, take the lead in all important social matters, and is in this noble work ably assisted by Lady Elgin, who heartily co-operates in all humane movements. The keen interest which the Lady President has taken in this movement deserves our special thanks. In fact, you will find from the report that Her Excellency has never lost an opportunity of doing her utmost to foster this institution and to make it a perfect success.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Viceroy's speech:—Your Honor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I do not know whether you can appreciate the difficulties which face a Viceroy in making his customary speech at this meeting, because it seems to me that all the arrangements are so devised as to throw every obstacle in his way. In the first place, he has before him a report which sets forth in the utmost detail the transactions of the Association, and I may say of the report of this year that never was it more complete or more truly testifying to what Mr. Chalmers has described as the knowledge and devotion to duty displayed by our present Honorary Secretary. (Applause.) In the second place he has been preceded by the Member of the Central Committee who moved the adoption of the report, and those of you who can look back as I can to a series that runs from Sir Henry Brackenbury and my friend Mr. Chalmers, that is by no means an exhaustive statement of the case. He is followed by a succession of speakers equipped with local knowledge, who can be trusted to pick out any details of interest, if such occur, in the report. And, lastly, he has to follow the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who, as His Honour has just told you, feels it his duty on this occasion, as speaking to a local audience, to deal with those matters in the report which are most interesting to you on that account. And so I ask what is left for me to say? The fact is that on previous occasions I have had one excuse to give which now fails me. I have been accustomed to say that I spoke as the mouthpiece of the Lady President who sat by my side. On this occasion I can only say all I can venture to do is to convey the echoes that come down from Government Place, but I can assure you that I am instructed to say on behalf of Her Excellency that she is with you in this meeting in spirit, and keenly taking an interest in the proceedings of this afternoon. (Applause.) And perhaps I may be allowed to add this:—Last year I ventured to say that I was able to assure the meeting that Lady Elgin had all the qualities of a good nurse. This year I think I am able to say, and the Honorary Secretary to whose care we owe so much will be prepared to endorse it, that she has all the qualities of a good patient, and I venture to hope that, if she is absent this afternoon, she will be able before long to take her place again on the Central Committee. (Applause.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, under the circumstances in which I have spoken, it is hardly any use for me to enter much into the details of the report, but I should like to say just one word of congratulation to the Committee of Bengal for the very satisfactory report which has been submitted by their branch and has been explained to you this afternoon by His Honour. I have heard ever since I came to India of the difficulties which the Calcutta Committee had to face in connection with this hospital, and I am specially glad to hear that these are in the way to be overcome, and though of course, under the present temporary circumstances, the number of patients must show some diminution we are entitled to hope that they will soon pass away and that we shall have a hospital more worthy of the name that it bears. I offer my respectful congratulations to Lady Mackenzie on the success of the first year of her administration. (Applause.)

I should also like to say with what pleasure I have heard the remarks of Mr. Rees on the good fortune of the Madras Branch in securing in Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock a Lady President and Governor so worthy to take up the mantle of Lord and Lady Wenlock. When I was present at this meeting last year I was fresh from a meeting which I attended at Madras and at which I had heard much of the services which Lord and Lady Wenlock had rendered to the cause in that Presidency; and if I might add one word more, I remember saying at that meeting in Madras that I hoped one of the Honorary Secretaries, Surgeon-Major Browning, would continue the good service he had done to the Committee there, and I am glad to notice from the report now before us that that hope has been fulfilled. I am sorry to say that it is also my duty to refer for one moment to the case of Bombay which has been mentioned this afternoon. I am desired by the Lady President to say that it was with very great regret that she felt herself compelled to agree to the paragraph in the report which calls attention to the state of the funds in that branch. I am sure I can say for the Central Committee, as well as for the Lady President, that there is no wish whatever to interfere with the recognised principle of the Association which leaves in local hands the management of local funds, but at the same time when it appears to them that the whole existence of the Association's work in any Province is at stake it is their duty to speak out. I do not speak without having looked into the papers. I have examined them myself, and I can only say that it appears to me that it is very urgent indeed that something should be done. I recognise entirely that, at this time, with the presence of famine and plague, it is not possible to expect our friends in Bombay to come forward with large additional funds, but it seems to me that the readers it all the more necessary that they should not allow their present capital to gradually disappear, and I would commend to their notice the remarks made on this subject in the report. I would only just add that I am sure the Lady President will hear with great satisfaction the assurance that Mr. Sayani has given that next year a different complexion will be put upon the matter.

Ladies and gentlemen, so far as the Lady President's work during this last year has been concerned it has been very much connected with Native States. On page 14 of the Report you will find a statement of the good work which is being done in Native States, and how cordially the Chiefs are co-operating in the work of the Dufferin Association, and on page 128 you will find that there are now included in the returns some ten additional Associations, not all of them new institutions, but whose figures had not come into previous reports. Well, I venture to say that the unasking will feel that this interest in the work in Native States is highly satisfactory, and I am desired by the Lady President to say that her experience shows that the interest is continuing, and that the good work is well and energetically carried on. During this last autumn we had occasion to visit many States and I think I may say that, in almost every one of them there was work for the Lady President to do. We found hospitals founded in most of them—hospitals founded either in memory of the visit of some former Lady President of the Fund, or in memory of a Former Ruler, or for some other similar cause; at any rate they were founded under circumstances and bore names which recognised the importance of the work of affording medical aid to women. I have reason to believe from things that have come to my ears that the Lady President at these visits does not hesitate to express criticism where she thinks criticism is due, and I have also reason to believe that criticism is well received and found valuable. Still, as I said before, speaking generally and as a whole, she is of opinion that the work which she found in these Native States is good work, and is done in accordance with the principles of the Association.

My friend Mr. Rees has alluded to one State which we regret, as he does, that we were not able to visit, he has stated the reason why I was not able to accept the very kind invitation of his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in 1895, namely, because of the absence of railway communication which I have every reason to hope, my successor will now and to impede his progress when his time comes. But I was instructed by one of the echoes of which I spoke just now by the Lady President to say that such has been exceedingly interested by the account now laid before the Central Committee of the work which is being done in Travancore, and she highly appreciates the great liberality which the Maharaja has now shown for many years. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, the firm hold which this movement has now taken in Native States increases in my mind the importance of a consideration which I have on one or two previous occasions submitted to this meeting, namely, that it is our business here to-day, and in the Report which we have under consideration, to take account not only of those institutions which depend for their financial support on the funds administered by the Central Committee or by Branch Committees, but that we have an interest in all the institutions which are established in India to provide medical aid for the women of India. The fact is that our interest in this matter can only be said to be limited by the wants of the women of India, and wherefore I think that the opening paragraphs of this Report are right in saying that we welcome the co-operation of anyone who is willing to work with us in accordance with the principles of the Association, and, as you know, in Native States we depend chiefly on the good will of the Chiefs who are ruling, and if, as we now so often find, the Chief gives us hearty support, it is our business to give him a place in one lines and to recognise the good work by giving it a place among the figures and returns which we submit to this annual meeting. The fact is that I think never before was it so clearly brought before a meeting that it is impossible to meet what the report justly calls the "tremendous need" by one single Fund and just at a moment like this when we are raising a Fund the cause of which is very much the same, namely, the suffering poor, and I was going to say the marvellous growth which within the last few weeks it has taken, I ventured, speaking in this room a few weeks ago, to predict that the generosity of our fellow subjects would be found in the village as in the city, in the remotest district as in the crowded street. I have reason to believe that my prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter, and I hope it is not inconsistent with the purpose of this meeting if I take this the first public opportunity of expressing the deep gratitude which I, and I am sure every one else in India feels for the truly noble response which has been made to our appeal from every region in the world. (Applause. At this present moment there is a slight cloud in the cloud. Yesterday from the Province which has) supplied to us more than half of the relief workers for the first time for many weeks, I received a return which showed an appreciable decrease in the numbers. (Applause). In the North-Western Provinces in the previous week the numbers were in round numbers 1,950,000; the last returning 1,650,000 and that decrease is substantial for the whole of the Province. It is caused by a reason which was fully anticipated but which is no less satisfactory, namely, that the people are returning to their villages to reap the harvest which was assured to them by the rains of November and December. It does not by any means follow that we ought to be too sanguine; it would be premature to slacken in the least in our efforts, or to suppose that the numbers, after the harvest is reaped, may not rise again; but, at any rate, I think we can say that we are nearing the end of the first stage of this calamity in a manner which is creditable to the foresight and devotion of the local officers. (Applause.) And, ladies and gentlemen, I have less hesitation in referring to this matter here for the reason also given by Mr. Savani. The Patron of our Association is the Patron of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. (Applause). I have received many letters from the Queen-Empress, written with her own hand, which I can only describe as overflowing with sympathy. (Applause.) It is Her Majesty's command that I should miss no opportunity of declaring in public the distress and grief which have been caused to her by the sufferings of her Indian fellow-subjects. (Applause.) I am sure that there is no one here who doubts that, and I hope that there is no one here who will think I have transgressed by taking advantage of this opportunity of carrying out Her Majesty's orders. (Loud and continued applause.)

ALL THE WORLD FOR RUSSIA.

IN his paper, the *Swiet* the 'Russian General Komaroff publishes an article which contains the following remarkable passage:

The East, with all its countries, as China, Persia, Beluchistan, and even India, are by the will of Providence destined for the Russian people. Sooner or later the East will be ours. In order, however, to attain this object, we must guard our position in the West, and must be strong there too. All our efforts must be directed there, all our thoughts and talents. There we must show ourselves genuine Russians. We must there thwart German intrigues and German tricks emanating from Berlin, and have a sharp eye upon our real foes. If we retreat in the West, we lose everything in the East. Now in the West a matter comes to decision which is for us of vital importance, namely, the question of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Straits must by all means come into our possession for the sake of securing peace in our South, and for the sake of our whole development—nay, even existence. In the Straits we must be as strong as on the Vistula and in the Baltic. In preserving for ourselves the West we must above all be Slavs, and we must keep alive the consciousness of relationship in all the peoples of Slavonic nationality up to the Adriatic, those people being our real prop and support in the struggle against the greatest foe of our nation, namely, Germanism.

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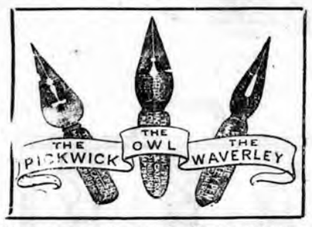

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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
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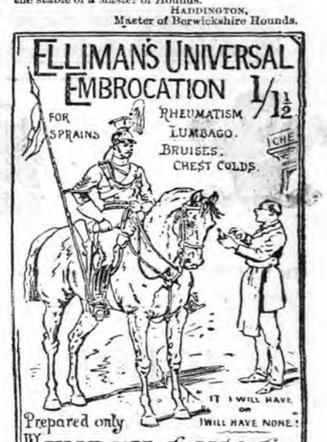

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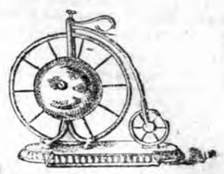
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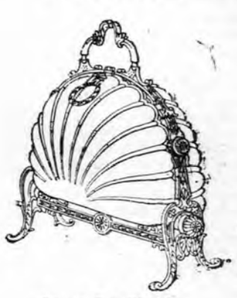
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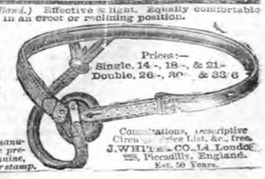

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